

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SACCONE'S SHERRY, PORT,
CLARET, CHAMPAGNE,
HOCKS, BURGUNDY,
BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,
MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS,
SCALES, BICYCLES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bam Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1887. [126]

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLÉ"
—HEIDSIECK & Co.

MONOPOLÉ FLU SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "see" REX FOIL (dry).
Do. Gold FOIL (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for
BEDFORD & CO., LONDON,
For Hongkong, China and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1887. [129]

FOR SALE.

THE 100 A. 1. STEAMER
"B A T J A N,"
Expected in JAPAN within a few weeks, built in
Holland in 1882. Length 91 feet 7 inches.
Width 13 feet 1 inch. Depth 3 feet 9 inches.
Draft about 9 feet, carrying capacity 180 tons.
With Compound Vertical Engines of 125 H.P.
Speed 8 knots per hour.

For further particulars of Steamer, apply to
J. P. H. VON HEMERT,
No. 25.
Yokohama, 11th April, 1887. [834]

JUST RECEIVED.

GUARANTEED the very best Quality
HOLLAND GENEVE or GIN in Cases of
One Dozen or less. White Crystal Glass
Bottles, Key Brand.
Also GENEVER in Stone Bottles and
POMERANZEN BITTERS.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CART-
RIDGES, SHOT, &c., &c.
The RISING HOPE Sm. TOBACCO from
Netherlands (Rotterdam). J. F. SCHEFFER,
1461 21 & 23, Putteng Street.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER,
BRAUEREI "Zur EICHE," KIEL,
88 per Case of 4 dozen quarts.
EDWARD SCHELHAAS & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1887. [2073]

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E,
CAFE BLANCHE 80°,
HENRI CLICQUOT, REIMS,
818 per Case of 1 dozen quarts.
817 per Case of 12 dozen pints.

SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Importers for Hongkong & China.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1887. [817]

MAIL TABLES.

1887 1887
MAIL TABLES.

NOW READY
MAIL TABLES
FOR SALE.
1887.

Showing Dates of DEPARTURE of the
ENGLISH and FRENCH MAILS from HONG
KONG, of their anticipated ARRIVALS in LONDON
and the Dates of BETTER DISPATCHES; and
containing also a Similar Table regarding
PARCEL POST.

AN ALMANAC FOR 1887
On Paper 10 Cents each or One-Dollar
per Dozen. On Cardboard 20 Cents each
Also.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR.
On Cardboard 10 Cents.
"Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1887.

FOR SALE.

T HE IRON SCREW STEAMER
"SEA GULL,"
now lying in Hongkong Harbour.
Dimensions Schorn Rigg'd.
Gross Registered 1,760 D. T. 1 Deck
Tonnage — Bredslid 141 3 Bulkheads
49 Tons (Depth 7.1) and canted.
Built at Burghley in 1872, by Moxers, T. B.
SEATH & Co.
Engined by Messrs. KINCAID DONALD & Co.,
of GREENOCK.

2 Inverted Cylinders, 15 inches Diameter, 18
inches Stroke, 7 lbs. Pressure, 45 H.P.
Power.
Received New BOILERS in 1880.
For further Particulars, apply to the Office of
the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1887. [846]

FOR SALE.

A Collection of about 400 UNPOLISHED
GEMS. Can be seen on application at
the Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1887. [433]

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE
DICTIONARY.
WITH THE PUNI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the
"Daily Press" Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensive and practical service
this Work stands unrivaled. All the new
words which the Chinese have of late years been
compelled to learn to express Photography, Telegraphy,
and in science generally, which the rapid advance
of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are
here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is
fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises
for students of a most instructive nature. Both
the Court and Punzi pronunciations are given
the accents being carefully marked on the best
principles of phonetic analysis.

Through this an attempt is made to make the
Chinese and English type correspond in the size
of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of
space, achieving a clearness not previously
seen, and dispensing with those vast margins
which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work
following tables of Chinese characters and
Chinese Vocabulary, containing about 16,000
Chinese characters, and Maudslay's English
and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst
this work contains more than 50,000 English
words, and upwards of 500,000 Chinese characters.

Again, despite all the grammar and other
elementary works yet published, the
student of this difficult language absolutely
requires examples to illustrate the use of
Chinese characters and English words which
have a special meaning. Of these examples
this work contains more than five times as
many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of
the work is so complete, that a reference to its
pages enables a person who understands English
to comprehend at once the meaning of the
Chinese Vocabulary, and vice versa.

In this respect, the student of Chinese
will find it of great service to have a copy
of this Work, and to compare it with
the English and Chinese Dictionaries.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large
quarto pages.

A Large REPRODUCTION of this Work is made
to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

London: TRUBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG: HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
"Daily Press" OFFICES, WEF. 187.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1 per cent per annum, and other IN-
SURANCES at 1 per cent.
Agents of all the Treaty Ports of China
and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang,
and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1887. [721]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES
against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any
one FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATED on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED
to 1 per cent. NET PRE ANNUUM
FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1887. [115]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on any
one FIRE or COTTON GOATOWNS at 1 per cent. NET pre-
mium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1887. [60]

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED (OF CALCUTTA).

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT
POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1886. [17]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HO-GEONG.
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LIM. SIN. SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq. YOW CHONG PFNG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHENG, Esq. Q. HOI CHUN, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS in all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all
Contributors of Business, whether they are
Shareholders or not.

WOOL LIN YUEN, Secretary.

No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [555]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above
Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS at Current Rates.

FUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1887. [177]

THE LATEST ADVANCE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of Customers
the PRODUCTIONS of the CHINA SUGAR
REFINERY COMPANY, LIMITED can
henceforward be obtained by RETAIL
CASH, at No. 3, Nankin Road, Shanghai.

THOMAS LATHAM, Liquidators.

CHAS. J. DUDIGNE, General Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1887. [487]

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of Customers
the PRODUCTIONS of the CHINA SUGAR
REFINERY COMPANY, LIMITED can
henceforward be obtained by RETAIL
CASH, at No. 3, Nankin Road, Shanghai.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1887. [881]

FOR YOKOHAMA, DIRECT.

THE Steamer

"LENNOX."

J. THEAVER, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port to-MORROW, the 3rd May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG, 29th April, 1887. [885]

THE SELANGOR TIN MINING COMPANY OF SHANGHAI.

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Steamer

"KUTSANG."

Captain JACKSON, will be despatched as above for the above Port on Saturday, the 1st June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG, 27th April, 1887. [870]

NOTICE.

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters and ENGINEERS are
particularly requested to have their
arrival in this Harbour noted by the
Company's Foremen should a fire or
accident occur.

Send to the HEAD OFFICES, No. 14, Praha

FEBRUARY, on presentation of Script or
Circular Letter.

For the event of complaints being
found necessary, communication with the
Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

R. G. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1887. [683]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [12]

CALLEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1845.

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. R. LOXLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1887. [608]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

AD. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on LIFE OCCURRENCES, WRECKS, SHIPPING CASUALTIES, FIRES, TYPHOONS, &c.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE, WYNDHAM STREET.

KELLY & WISE, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1887. [18]

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNCH "MOONING STAR."

Runs Daily from Ferry Boat between PEDDER'S
WHALE and Tsim-Tsui TEU at the following
hours.—This Time Table will take effect from
the 15th April, 1887.

DOUGLAS LAPPACK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1881. [15]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1805.

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

London, April 15th.—William Vernon Harcourt, resuming the debate on the Coercion bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish affairs lay in some form of Irish government which would tend to satisfy the Irish people. He twitted Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain with having secretly consulted Parnell, seeking to make an alliance with him for their own purposes. Referring to the conspiracy clauses of the proposed Act, Sir William declared that they sapped the foundation of all personal liberty and would even debauch Ireland from forming business combinations to defend their existing rights. The spirit in which the Government would administer the Coercion Act, if it were passed, was sufficiently shown in the appointment of King-Harmon to the Parliamentary Under Secretaryship for Ireland. By this appointment the Government had declared themselves to be partisans of landlords and determined to administer the bill as agents of the landowners in Ireland, thus becoming instruments to stimulate the worst passions of the people and their bitterest religious prejudices. The bill would fail to suppress the Irish National League, because the people of Ireland believed in the league and trusted it. The effect of the enforcement of the bill would be to make the Government more detested and the league more popular than ever.

As to the Tory and Liberal Union taunts about American gold fostering Irish discontent, Sir William-Vernon-Harcourt said: "There are none who have less reason to complain of American gold than the Irish landlords, for now get more of it. They get it through their poor tenants' rents."

The proposal to make the bill permanent Sir William characterized as a breach of the fundamental conditions of the union between Ireland and Great Britain. The Government professed to reverence this union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the Government earnestly desired to maintain the union, let them abandon the policy of exasperating the Irish people and adopt a policy of justice and conciliation. [Cheers.] Major Sanderson (Conservative) said that the National League was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic. He did not charge the gentlemen opposite with imbruting their hands in blood, but he did charge them with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers.

Healey rose to a point of order.

The Speaker replied that Major Sanderson had made the gravest charges, but that these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere.

Healey responded that he would say what he thought of Sanderson regardless of consequences. If Major Sanderson referred to him he had no hesitation in saying that Sanderson was a liar. This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers. The Speaker called upon Healey to withdraw the expression. Healey replied: "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down." [Cheering renewed.] The Speaker resumed the chair.

Healey again took the floor and said: "I am only able to meet the charge in one way. If you rule Major Sanderson in order, my expression is equally in order. If you rule him out of order I shall withdraw my expression."

The Speaker—That's not so. Sanderson made a charge of the gravest nature. The responsibility rests entirely with himself. It is his duty to prove it, if he can [cheers], but I cannot allow the expression you used.

Healey repeated that Sanderson was liar. A great uproar arose. The Speaker again called upon Healey to withdraw the expression. Healey refused to do so. The Speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, moved that Healey be suspended. Redmond jumped up and shouted, "I say he is a liar, too."

The House divided upon motion to suspend Healey. The motion was carried by a vote of 118 to 52. When the vote was announced, Healey walked out of the House applauded by the Parnellites, who stood up, waving their hats and rising cheer after cheer.

Sanderson, upon attempting to resume his speech, was interrupted by loud cries of "Withdraw! Withdraw!" Sexton, interrupting, asked Sanderson whether he would withdraw it. Sanderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the Executive Committee, of which the member for West Belfast (Sexton) was also a member. Loud cries of "Withdraw! Withdraw!"

Sexton—Did I know him to be? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer? [Cheers, and voice, "Withdraw, you murderer."]

Sanderson—I said that Sheridan was one of the committee and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was.

shouted: "I say you are a willful, cowards." Then there was another round of

He appealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do anything in his power to allay bad feeling. [Cheers.] The Speaker then asked Sanderson whether he charged Sexton with associating with murderers. Sanderson after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "Answer! Answer!" eventually withdrew the words he had used.

The Speaker then asked Sexton to withdraw his expression, at the same time adding: "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." [Cheers.] Sexton formally withdrew his expression.

Leakey, member for Lancashire, submitted that Healey be recalled.

The Speaker submitted that nothing could be done in the matter until the next sitting. Sexton gave notice that at the next sitting of the House he would move that the suspension of Healey be revoked. [Cheers.]

Sanderson again resumed his speech, charging the Parnellites with various connections with Egan, Ford and other advocates of murder. At the conclusion of his speech Sanderson was greeted with cheers from the Conservative benches. Adjourned.

Healey was suspended for a week.

London, April 15th.—The *Times* and *St. James' Gazette* come out in about the same vein on the meeting of Russian nihilists in New York. The latter paper says: "The nihilist vote is not yet large enough to turn elections in the United States, and therefore American politicians are not bound to pay court to nihilist murderers or to help those guilty to collect money for their cause or even to save them from the gallows. Consequently President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard have made an extradition treaty with Russia, providing for the surrender of dynamiters. Messrs. Ford, Sullivan and Rosa must regard this treaty with amused interest. Leo Hartmann, the nihilist and his colleagues are indignant and want to know why free America denies them freedom to kill. Cease when the passion for liberty in their breasts inclines them that way. Is the Russian Emperor more sacred than a British Minister? Perhaps not; but Herr Hartmann must organize the nihilist vote before he can expect the United States Government to see an exact parallel.

London, April 15th.—A correspondent at Acregton having written to Gladstone respecting the position he took up during the American war, has received the following reply:

Dear Sir—I at one time expected, but never desired the separation of the South from the North. The whole story was told in *Harper's Magazine* of New York, about 1874 or 1875.

Yours faithfully and obediently,

W. E. GLADSTONE.
April 12th, 1887.

London, April 15.—The Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club is raising funds for a prize for an international yacht race. The course proposed is from Spithead through the Needles, round the Shambles lightship, off Portland, returning on the east end of the Isle of Wight, the finish to be at Portsmouth. The race will take place some time in August. The American boats are to sail without any restrictions as to the use of the center-board, and this is the only club in England that has up to the present offered a prize on those conditions.

Ottawa, April 15th.—In the House to-day Edward Blake charged the Government made a charge of the gravest nature. The responsibility rests entirely with himself. It is his duty to prove it, if he can [cheers], but I cannot allow the expression you used.

Healey repeated that Sanderson was liar. A great uproar arose. The Speaker again called upon Healey to withdraw the expression. Healey refused to do so. The Speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, moved that Healey be suspended. Redmond jumped up and shouted, "I say he is a liar, too."

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shouted: "I say you are a willful, cowards." Then there was another round of

Heanyembo by the King, who was induced to allow them to proceed.

Rangoon, April 15th.—Half the town of Pegu, fifty-eight miles northeast of Rangoon, was destroyed by fire, presumably incendiary. An extensive plot among the inhabitants of Upper Burma and the Dacoits to burn towns, massacre Europeans and proclaim a new king has been frustrated by the police and loyal Burmese, who, after three days' fighting, captured the leaders.

Paris, April 15th.—The members of the Chamber of Deputies, representing fishing constituents, had an interview to-day with M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and protested against the Newfoundland Fisheries bill which, they declared, was injurious to the interests of French fishermen.

London, April 14th.—The *Nebraska*, with

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, arrived at Gravesend at 4 o'clock this afternoon and came on up to London this evening. The voyage was unexpectedly free from incident. The Indians endured the trial of seasickness with the stolidity characteristic of their race and seemed to be possessed of the indifference of old travelers. Only one horse died and that was from natural causes.

London, April 14th.—In Gladstone's elaborate review of the last volume of the *Greville* memoirs, which will appear in the next number of an English historical review, the most interesting passage is that in which he defends the Crimean War as a European protest against the wrongdoing of a single State, an advance in civilization and a method of action favorable in itself to peace. "The Crimean War," he adds, "may claim this race eulogism: 'It was an unselfish war.'"

Paris, April 14th.—*Le Temps* says England has assured France that she has no intention of making any attack on Hayti. England, *Le Temps* adds, has reduced the indemnity demanded of Hayti to \$100,000, and the French Admiral who was ordered to protect Europeans, has been ordered to leave Hayti waters.

Dublin, April 14th.—Parnell, Michael Davitt and a number of other prominent Irishmen are actively engaged in the work of promoting the organization of an Irish woolen manufacturing and exporting company, which capital of \$500,000. Davitt, while in the United States recently, received many promises of assistance from American importers.

Rome, April 14th.—The Pope has been informed by Prussia that she is considering his recently expressed wish, that on conclusion of the expected mutual understanding the Prussian representation at the Vatican will be raised to the rank of an Embassy.

Vienna, April 14th.—A commission of Bulgarian officers en route from Krupp's ordnance works to Sofia, with a large quantity of war material, has arrived here. Austria has permitted the passage of the material through the empire.

London, April 12th.—The King of Portugal has sent a truly royal present to the German Emperor, which is worth all the other birthday presents put together. It is a sword of honor with a blade specially made at the Gibson arsenal and exquisitely chiseled. The hilt is of solid gold, incrusted in every part with diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds. These were set after designs supplied by the Queen.

London, April 12th.—Leopold, King of Belgium, is in London. It is said he is here for the purpose of arranging for the betrothal of Clementine, his daughter, to Albert Victor, oldest son of the Prince of Wales. The young Princess will be 15 by the 20th of July. This is the age at which court etiquette permits Princesses to be married.

New York, April 12th.—There is much interesting speculation upon the question who will become the next owner of the great Argent diamonds, to be sold next month together with the other crown jewels of France. The three most prominent candidates for control of the famous treasures are said to be Queen Victoria, Adelina Patti and Mrs. John Mackay.

New York, April 12th.—The *Herald's* Washington special of the 13th says: Senator Hearst called upon Secretary Whitney this morning in regard to repairing the *Harford* at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Secretary informed his visitor that he had given the matter careful consideration, and had decided that the \$200,000 or \$300,000 necessary for this purpose would be practically thrown away. The vessel will therefore be condemned and sold.

London, April 12th.—The *Times*' correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is reported that the Czar before returning to Gatchina on Wednesday found letters on his writing table in the Winter Palace, threatening him with death.

London, April 12th.—It is reported that the Russians are collecting large commissary and other stores at Penjdeh and Kohja Sele, on the northern borders of Afghanistan.

Berlin, April 12th.—General Kaulbars, while en route to St. Petersburg, on his way from Vienna, will visit Berlin.

London, April 12th.—The Duchess of Norfolk is dead.

Berlin, April 12th.—Emperor William's

Panama, April 13th.—A fire took place yesterday at Imperator, one of the stations on the Canal line. It destroyed the machine shop belonging to the constructing firm. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Two lives were lost.

Brussels, April 13th.—The congress of workingmen, which met at Charleroi, to discuss the question of a general strike, was so divided on several questions that it reached no conclusion and adjourned to Witsautido.

Berlin, April 13th.—The draft of the Brundt Tax bill has received the Emperor William's signature and will be immediately presented to the Bundesrat as a Prussian proposal.

Rome, April 13th.—The Pope has written to the Bishops of Alsace-Lorraine, counseling them to avoid party questions, and to be especially careful to give Germany no pretext for complaint.

St. Petersburg, April 13th.—The Czar will permit the editor of the Moscow *Gazette Kattkoff*, to visit Paris and interview Boulanger.

Berlin, April 13th.—Prince Bismarck has left Berlin for Friedrichsruhe.

Berlin, April 13th.—The Berlin *Post* publishes a spirited article to-day on the relations between Germany and France. Referring to the French cavalry evolutions at Luneville, at the department of Moulins-et-Moselle, it says: "These and similar military preparations along the frontier bear the character of provocations and appear to proceed entirely from a wish to aggravate and alarm Germany."

Queensboro, April 13th.—The arrivals here of emigrants on the way to the United States are present enormous. The railroads are running special trains to accommodate this class of travel. The number of emigrants now awaiting steamer to carry them to their destination is already greater than can be accommodated in the houses and lodgings, and many are camping in the streets. Fifteen hundred embarked yesterday. Three thousand more are expected to arrive Saturday to take the steamers here.

St. Petersburg, April 13th.—A settlement of the Afghan question has been effected by the Governments of Great Britain and Russia. By the terms of this settlement England assents to the Russian demand for that branch of the Oxus now held by the Afghans, in exchange for which concessions will be made of territory on the northwest frontier.

The Hague, April 13th.—Advices from the Dutch East Indies say that the Dutch had an encounter with the natives in Aceh on the 4th inst., and that the Achenees fled after a sharp engagement, leaving thirty-three dead. The Dutch loss was twelve dead and twenty-six wounded.

Dublin, April 13th.—Archbishop Croke of Cashel and all the priests of his diocese, have signed a memorial protesting against the Coercion bill, which document, they say, is a measure intended to lead to greater crimes.

Berlin, April 13th.—It is stated that the issue of a new Russian loan for 100,000,000 rubles is imminent.

London, April 12th.—Dr. Oscar Lenz, a representative of the Belgian King, has just returned from a prolonged journey of exploration. In his report to the King he has much to say about the work of missionaries in Africa, but not much that is favorable. He renders full justice to the good intentions of the missionaries and to the Scotch and London societies that send them out, but he says they waste large sums of money for really small results. The negroes who are taught by them to read and write become unfit for any manual occupation. They consider themselves as white men, think it undignified to toil, and when not engaged in holding large and noisy prayer meetings, at which every man wants to talk or preach, they are begging, and take it very ill if they cannot live altogether on contributions from their white fellow Christians.

European factors have learned to beware of these men and will not give them employment, so most of them end by relapsing into barbarism and vagabondage, their last state being worse than their first, as renegade negro Christians almost always turns criminal.

New York, April 7th.—All hope of the missing steamer *Carmona* being heard of is now given up, and her name has been added to the long list of those reported as lost. At the office of *Funk & Edye* to-day it was said they never expected to hear any tidings of her. They believe the *Carmona* was lost, and that was all there was to it. The *Salerno*, two weeks overdue, has not been heard of since spoken by the *Elbe*, on the 27th ult., and it is supposed she, too, has been sunk. When last seen the *Salerno* was proceeding under sail with a broken propeller. Her Captain refused the *Elbe's* assistance.

Now York, April 9th.—The steamer *Carina*, which arrived yesterday, did not report any tidings of the overdue steamers *Carmona* and *Salerno*. All the other European steamers coming over the course of west-bound steamers, where the *Carmona* and *Salerno* were expected to sail, also failed to report them; but several vessels report having experienced heavy gales and many icebergs, and this leads to the supposition that these missing vessels may have been lost either in gales or by collision with icebergs.

Tacoma, April 6th.—A terrible storm raged in the North Pacific on the 1st of April, the results of which have just been announced in the loss of the bark *El Dorado*, Captain Humphreys, bound from Seattle to San Francisco with coal. But two men were saved out of a crew of twenty. The schooner *Fennie Dutard* arrived at Port Townsend this morning, bringing two of the crew of the bark *El Dorado*, coal laden, which foundered in the Pacific, fifty miles from Capo Flattery, on April 1st, going down with all hands. The two men were picked up from a raft.

London, April 10th.—Yesterday the large sailing vessel *Prince Victor* from New York to Sharpness, with 100,000 barrels of paraffin, got aground near Beachley. The tide rushed into the cabin and drowned the captain's wife and child. The vessel was got off, but is now lying ashore at Woolston, where she is now lying.

Cork, April 11th.—A letter from Mr. Kennedy appears in the *Cork Herald* saying that the suspicious vessel seen off Youghal is the *Culver*, which left an American port ten days ago. He says that it is part of the Government's plot to break the people to a scare in order to assist in passing the Coercion bill, and that the vessel will cruise between Queenstown and Youghal and try to entrap men to assist in landing dynamite, when Government agents will be ready to seize them. Mr. Kennedy asserts that the plot was originated at Dublin Castle.

Rome, April 11th.—In consequence of England's treatment of Ireland, and the attitude of the Irish clergy on the Irish question, the Pope has charged Cardinal Simson to make a thorough inquiry of the whole matter, and draft instructions for Irish Bishops.

Dublin, April 10th.—The friends of Michael Davitt have for some time been collecting funds to buy Eden-Hill Cottage at Bray, nine miles southeast of Dublin, and the other day the place was presented to Mr. Davitt. The cottage has been furnished throughout and the garden well looked after. An American piano was placed in Mrs. Davitt's room. Mr. Davitt was driven to the place the other day and the title deeds handed to the couple with appropriate speeches. The piano was a gift by the ladies to Mrs. Davitt, and in an illuminated address from them they say to Mrs. Davitt: "As the wife of Michael Davitt, as the daughter of the home of freedom, it will be pre-eminently your duty, as we believe your pleasure, by your gentle persuasiveness, under his loving guidance, to lead us in molding the manhood of Ireland to the form of freedom known in America."

Mrs. Davitt responded gracefully and modestly that the motives of his friends in considering her husband's future were in keeping with her highest ambition to make that future as much of a contrast as possible to his past trials and sufferings. She closed by saying she proposed to change the name of the cottage to Land-League cottage. This sentiment received hearty applause, and then Davitt made a short and feeling address.

London, April 10th.—A dispatch from the *Daily News* says: The most alarming report respecting the Czar has been in circulation here. One rumor was to the effect that a mine had been discovered under the Imperial palace at Gatchina, but it is learned on the best authority that this report is untrue; also that no arrests have been made at Gatchina, as was reported.

On Wednesday, however, when the Czar was driving to Gatchina station, a man and a woman were seized at the corner of the Nevski Prospect and the Great Morekov road ten minutes before the Czar's carriage passed. Another person tried to present a petition as the Czar passed, but was arrested before he could reach the carriage. It has not yet been ascertained positively whether or not the persons arrested had any criminal intentions. The Czar was in perfect health and excellent spirits.

Vienna and Berlin telegrams confirm the foregoing and state that the culprits stood upon the steps of an uninhabited house at No. 13 and carried bodies under a plaid shawl. It is supposed that the petitioner was an accomplice of the other two and did not know that the latter had been arrested.

The Czar knew nothing of the arrests. He sat beside the Czarina and kept bowing to the populace. They were returning to Gatchina from the Winter Palace, where they had been receiving a Japanese prince.

The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent confirms the statement that a number of arrests were made there on Wednesday on the occasion of the Czar, but says that he is unable to confirm the report that a fresh attempt had been made on the Czar's life.

Allahabad, April 10th.—The Governor of Marni, in the Kelat-Ghulzani district, was killed by a Ghizale while going to the assistance of Candahar troops engaged in suppressing the Ghizale rebellion. It is reported that the Governor's force was massacred. Unfounded reports are current.

The result of the inquiries into the naval resources of the United States is not encouraging so far. Several wooden vessels, forming the training squadrons, are now on their way southward from the West Indies, and at present there is no vessel bearing the American flag in Hayti waters. The *Yantic* is at Key West, and the *Gullane* at Aspinwall, and it is possible that one or both of these vessels may be ordered to the vicinity of Hayti to represent the United States Government in the event that it may become necessary to enter a formal protest against European encroachment in the West Indies.

Washington, April 15th.—It is stated at both the State and Navy Departments that there is no truth in the dispatch from Key West that Commodore Greene of the *Yantic* officially forbade the English man-of-war at Port-au-Prince to carry out their threat of seizing Tortuga Island. Secretary Whitney had never heard of such a thing until he saw the dispatch in a New York paper.

He said that it was not likely that Commodore Greene would act without orders, and if he had deemed it necessary to do so, he would have telegraphed the department at once.

New York, April 15th.—The *World's* Key West, Fla., special of the 14th says: The United States steamer *Yantic* arrived here this afternoon from Port-au-Prince, Hayti. It is reported on good authority that while at Port-au-Prince, Commander Green positively and officially forbade the English man-of-war in that harbor to execute their threat of seizing Tortuga Island. The report has created considerable excitement here among both the American and Spanish population.

Boston, April 2nd.—A report was received at the Cunard steamship office in this city at a late hour this evening that the steamer *Scythia* of the Cunard line had gone ashore in the breakers at Scituate, some six miles from Minot Ledge light just before dusk to-night. It is also reported that at the time of the disaster a blinding snowstorm was prevailing, accompanied by a terrific gale that the sea was simply wild with fury. The *Scythia* has over 800 souls on board, including passengers and crew and a rumour which cannot be verified because telegraphic communication with that station is interrupted by the storm, is current that there has been great loss of life. The wrecking companies have endeavored to send out tugs to the relief of the stranded ship, but the sea is so terrific that they could not live. They are now waiting for the sea to subside.

Later.—There seems to be no doubt from information at hand that the *Scythia* disaster is a fact, but how serious it is can not be learned until boats can go out. It will be impossible to get details to-night. The Associated Press reporter will go to the wreck on the first boat out.

Still later.—The report of the disaster has been confirmed by the police boat *Proctor*. Tugs with relief crews and a reporter on board will leave for the scene of the wreck as soon as it is safe to venture outside.

Chicago, April 8th.—The *Times*' Ottawa special of April 7th says: Lord Lansdowne positively refuses to say anything further or even refer to the subject of the eviction of his Irish tenants. A military guard patrols about the grounds, while a six-footed sentry does duty at the main entrance of

the Government House. His Excellency lives in obscurity and is seldom seen beyond the precincts of Rideau Hall. So completely isolated does Lord Lansdowne keep himself from the outside world that his actions are the subject of general comment. He is timid, and the fear of some one of the many threatening letters he has received being carried into effect keeps him in a permanent state of nervousness.

He has determined to go on with the evictions, however, and says that the law must be enforced, unless rents due last November are paid up. He carefully watches the newspapers, and any comment on his action is preserved. There is much speculation now as to whether he will open Parliament in person next Wednesday or appoint a deputy. The Constitution admits of the latter in cases of emergency.

Vienna, April 7th.—Baron Nordenskjold

expects to sail for the Antarctic regions about the middle of next year. He thinks the greatest difficulty in going near to the South Pole than anyone else will be in getting coal enough. He thinks the North Pole might be reached by balloon, but wonders how the successful adventurer would get back.

Rome, April 7th.—Dr. Windthorst, the German Catholic leader, has sent a telegram to the Pope saying that the Center party will accept the Prussian Ecclesiastical bill as a final duty to the head of the Church and without any reserve. The Prussian Minister of Justice, who is now in Rome, had a conference to-day with Baron Von Schleicher, the Prussian Minister at the Vatican.

Paris, April 7th.—A semi-official note is published referring to the report in circulation, here, that the French Government has demanded the recall of Colonel Von Villamont, first military attaché of the German Embassy here. The note declares that the conduct of the official in question has furnished no grounds for complaint.

London, April 7th.—A gigantic naphtha fountain burst to-day at Baku, Russia. Oil sand and enormous stones were carried to a height of 350 feet.

London, April 7th.—The town of Kuty, in Austrian Galicia, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. About 1,000 persons are homeless. The fire was of incendiary origin.

London, April 7th.—The death is announced at Paris of Jean Henri Bupin, French dramatic author, 56 years.

Genoa, April 7th.—The Swiss Government has resolved to act vigorously against the socialists and anarchists whose recent activity is thought to be calculated to disturb the peace of the State.

New York, April 7th.—Sir William Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., a distinguished British officer, died yesterday after a long and painful illness, at the Windsor Hotel. He was born in 1842, was with Wolseley in the Ashantee war, and with the Administration of the Transvaal from 1879 to 1881. In 1882 he was Colonel on the staff of the expeditionary force to Egypt, and lately was made major-general. He was here in search of his health.

London, April 6th.—The performance at last Saturday's London Athletic Club meeting gave particular satisfaction to the members of the Oxford University, reason of its being a corroboration of some fast times done at the Alma Mater, which have been greatly pooh-poohed in certain ultra clever circles. This was the running of half a mile by the Oxonian Cross, Cross in 1.57, time equal to the best English record, which has been generally accepted, though Cross himself is credited with having beaten it at Oxford.

London, April 6th.—A marriage is in process of arrangement between the Grand Duke Paul, youngest brother of the Czar, and the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King George of Greece. The eccentric proceedings of the proposed bridegroom during his recent visit to Athens nearly led to the breaking off of the match.

The young Princess, who is in her seventeenth year, might take warning from the fate of Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, who married the Grand Duke Sorgin, from whom she would long ago have been separated but for the interference of the Emperor and Empress. The two young brothers of the Czar are barbarians of the pure Russian type of the last century.

Dublin, April 6th.—The attempts of the agent to compromise with the tenants on Lord Lansdowne's estate have failed and the work of evicting all who refuse to pay rents is demanded and will be resumed April 20th. Messrs. Duane and Kilbridge, two of the principal tenants of Lord Lansdowne, recently evicted from their extensive holdings near Luggadurkin, have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Board of Poor Law Guardians.

It is denied that the National League will remove its headquarters to England in the event of the passage of the Coercion bill.

London, April 6th.—An extensive fire occurred to-day in the Swiss village of Buelach, in the canton of Saint Gall. Sixty houses were burned and many cattle perished in the flames.

Berlin, April 6th.—The withdrawal of Herr Kondall from the office of German Ambassador to Italy is officially announced.

Chicago, April 6th.—The *Times*' Baltimore special says: Captain Dabney of the British steamship *Arbinger*, from Rio Marina with iron ore, reports a peculiar and unexplained phenomenon occurring at sea on the night of March 21st. The steamer was on the inner edge of the Gulf stream. There was no sea, sun and wind was very light. The water registered 65 degrees. Suddenly there was a mighty up-beat in the sea. The port side of the vessel was struck with such force that she trembled violently. The sea swept clear over the vessel, filling the decks, engine-room and stoke-hole, and endangering the lives of the men below. The sea kept up a violent agitation for two hours, accompanied with an unusually heavy fall of rain, the wind to the southwest. Captain Dabney put the vessel's head to the sea and retained that position until the sea fell.

Cannes, April 5th.—Queen Victoria left here for Aix-les-Bains at 8 o'clock this evening. There was an immense crowd at the railway station to witness her departure. The English and French squadrons lying here were illuminated in honor of the Queen.

Brussels, April 5th.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed, by a vote of 86 to 9, a bill permitting the Free Congo State to issue a lottery loan to the amount of 150,000,000 francs.

London, April 5th.—Josiah Caldwell, company promoter, of Telegraph street, has failed. His liabilities are believed to be enormous. He failed once before for £1,000,000.

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Paris, March 23rd.—The *Le Paris* publishes a telegram from Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, Austria, which says that on the 15th inst. an attempt was made to upset a train conveying the Czar and Czarina to St. Petersburg, on their return from a visit to the Grand Duke Vladimir.

Berlin, March 23rd.—The police of St. Petersburg have discovered stores of dynamite and apparatus for the manufacture of bombs in several villas at Pargolovoy, a summer resort in the suburbs of the Russian capital.

London, March 23rd.—It is reported that six persons were captured Sunday who were connected with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar, and hanged Monday. Dogaroff, the man who murdered Lieutenant-Colonel Sudokyn, the Chief of Police, three years ago and who was suspected of having plotted against the Czar's life, is said to be one of the six.

London, March 23rd. Some of the advocates of spending millions on a new navy for the United States would find but little comfort in the facts brought out in the debate in the House of Commons on the navy estimates. England has been held up as a model by the advocates of a "great American navy." In the house of Commons' debate it was shown that much of the money spent by Great Britain in this direction has been worse than wasted.

The officials admitted that the whole of the belted cruiser class draw too much water to render their armor belting of much use. This admission from Lord George Hamilton was explained by Mr. Sutherland to mean that these vessels, with 400 tons of coal on board, would have only five inches of the protected belt above the water, while their full complement would make it six inches below. In other words, these vessels, which cost an enormous sum of money, are of no use for the purpose for which they were constructed. The *Ajax*, which cost the nation £552,000 is said to be on high authority unfit for sea.

When to these gross failures in construction are put the mismanagement which squanders tons of thousands in poor and careless supervision, going very near to corruption, one has a picture of the way things are done at the Admiralty, which ought to be carefully studied by the American Congress.

There can be no illusions in order to lead the Irish into overt resistance in order to influence public opinion in England and thus carry their Cognac bill. A telegram of Balfour to Captain Plantell is the direct incentive to the murder of a man at Youghal. In that town a crowd composed mainly of boys and women had paraded the streets to protest against the arrest of a venerable and revered priest because he declined to become a witness in the Bankruptcy Court where it was hoped that he would betray secrets confided to him in the confessional. In defiance of the protests of the local magistrate the police were ordered to charge the crowd with fixed bayonets. The crowd at once fled, but they were pursued by the police and a man in his flight was pitted by bayonets and died of his wounds.

Let any one consider what indignation all this would have aroused had it taken place in England, and he will realize the bitter hatred which such atrocities evoke in Ireland.

There is nothing more dangerous than a body

of weak men intrusted with power and urged

to acts of firmness by their adherents. The

Tory Government consists of old women who

are ready to plunge blindly into any excess

to prove that they are men.

Birmingham, March 23rd.—The Queen

visited Birmingham to-day and laid the

foundation-stone of the Victoria Assize

Court building. The weather was fine.

Public buildings and private residences

were decorated. The streets through which

her Majesty passed were spanned by triumphal arches and thronged with people. The

reception given the Queen was hearty and

enthusiastic.

London, March 23rd.—Gladstone has

cabled the following message to Charles A.

Dann, at New York, in acknowledgement of

the cable dispatch sent him by Mr. Dann,

informing him of the indorsement of his

Irish policy by a mass meeting of citizens

in Cooper Union on Monday:

"I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy which, from the first, we have received from, I believe, the majority of the American people in our efforts to secure just measures of good government for Ireland—a sympathy which, I feel sure, will continue to attend us until this just policy shall attain its coming consummation."

Dublin, March 23rd.—A number of ten-

ants on Shirley's estate at Carrickmacross

were evicted to-day. The evictions were

attended with stirring scenes. The police,

150 in number, were met by a crowd of

peasants with bands of music and headed

by priests. Little opposition was met with

until the police arrived at the cottages.

Constantinople, March 23rd.—The Rus-

sian Ambassador here Monday had an

audience with the Sultan and declared to

his Majesty that the mission of Rega Bey, the

the special Turkish agent in Bulgaria, had

been useless, and expressed dissatisfaction

with the action of the Ottoman Minister

respecting Bulgarian troubles. Nidicoff has

sent a note to the Porte pressing Turkey for

payment of arrears in the war indemnity due

to Russia, and lecturing the Porte for spend-

ing the money due Russia on the Turkish

army and navy.

Dublin, March 23.—Judge Boyd has

granted warrants for the arrest of Father

Ryan of the Herbertstown branch of the

National League, for contempt of court, in

refusing to testify concerning his action as trustee for tenants under the plan of campaign. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of a number of other persons in Herbertstown on the same charge.

London, March 23rd.—Twenty horses started in the Lincolnshire handicap race for 1,000 sovereigns at the Lincoln spring meeting to-day. Oberon won, Remy second, Isobel third.

At Sundown Park the military steeple-chase cup was won by the Prince of Wales' *Hohenloher* by four lengths, Maestoso second, and Harlequin third. Eight ran.

London, March 23rd.—A number of anecdotes are related concerning Emperor William's long life and the possible years still left to him.

One of the best, illustrating popular superstition, is worth repeating. It is to the effect that at the time of the *Furstenstag*, at

Frankfort, in 1869, King William one day walking in the neighborhood of Baden, accompanied by Herr Von Bismarck and a number of ladies and gentlemen, passed a gypsy hut.

One of the ladies said: "There is the famous gypsy girl Preciosa, who tells fortunes."

The party, all in walking dress, entered the hut and had their fortunes told in succession, the King, whose identity was concealed, coming last.

He seized hold of his hand a long while in silence and then said: "I see a

great crown, great victories and great age.

You will live ninety-six years, but your last days will bring many troubles and much sorrow."

The King forgot all about the prophecy till

in 1884, when at a ball at the Russian Embassy in Berlin the Hungarian Countess

Erdely, whose mother was a gypsy woman, was presented to him. During a long conversation it was mentioned that the Countess had

the gift of clairvoyance. The Emperor held out his hand and the Countess, after examining the lines, gravely said: "Your Majesty is destined to live ninety-six years."

The Emperor, it is added, was much struck by the coincidence.

According to the Vienna *Tagblat*, the physicians of the Emperor have declared that he has no organic failing, and that there is nothing to prevent him from attaining the age of 100, provided he takes care of himself. But this is just what he does not do.

According to authentic statistics, there are in the kingdom of Prussia no less than 500 persons over 90 years of age. There are 2,000 persons over 80 years of age. There are 10,000 persons over 70 years of age. Between 90 and 95. The oldest are to be found in Posen, Silesia and West Prussia.

Berlin, March 23rd.—The Emperor's

proclamation to the German people thanking them for their expressions of devotion and

joy on the ninetieth anniversary of his birth is couched in words expressive of the profoundest emotion.

The document contains a long review of the Emperor's life.

The Kaiser dwells on the experiences of his youth, the wonderful health God has

concerned him, and prays he may be able to

deserve during the short remainder of his life the blessings of peace.

This evening the Empress, Crown Prince

and his family and the royal visitors attended

a performance of the ballet of "Sardana, pains" at the opera-house. Between the acts tea was served in the foyer, which had

been converted into a brilliant reception room.

Emperor William has conferred the first-

class decoration of the order of the Red Eagle on Dr. Lauer, his physician.

The Prince of Wales visited Count Herbert

Bismarck to-day. He will return to London

on Sunday.

Notwithstanding his fatigue, the Emperor

arose at his usual hour this morning. He is

remarkably well. Prince Bismarck caught a

chill on Monday evening while responding to the students. A heavy rain fell to-day, but it

did not prevent crowds waiting to catch a

glimpse of the Emperor going to and returning

from the State banquet at the palace, to

which all the royal representatives in Berlin

had been invited. The Emperor presided.

The Queen of Roumania recited a poem

which she had composed in the Emperor's

honor. The Emperor was much gratified.

Telegrams from every city in Germany

show that the illuminations were not limited

to Berlin. At Frankfort the display was

especially fine. At Strasburg all the public

buildings and some private residences were

illuminated.

The Kaiser's expressions of belief in the

maintenance of peace are everywhere the

subject of comment. At Prince Bismarck's

dinner it was the common topic of conver-

sation. The general opinion is that the

crisis is over, and that a period of quiet is

commencing. Prince Bismarck said to a

foreign Minister: "I rejoice on account

of the Emperor's happy anniversary, and

especially that the political horizon is now

being cleared."

It is reported that the Grand Duke Vladimir told the Emperor that the Czar had authorized him to declare

that he would confine to all in his power

to maintain the traditional policy of Russia,

namely, a perfect understanding with

Germany.

M. Flourens, French Minister of Foreign

Affairs, in the name of President Grevy and

the French Government, sent the Emperor

congratulations. General Cordoba of Spain

and General Sacaneiro of Portugal, who came as special Envoys to represent their

respective governments, have been decorated

with the cordons of the Order of the Red

Eagle.

Berlin, March 23rd.—The Oberhans to-

day, in plenary session, discussed the

Ecclesiastical bill. Prince Bismarck made

a long speech in defense of the measure.

He said that as regarded the question of

the religious orders, the chief point to be

determined was whether Catholic citizens

needed the orders. It was certain that Catholics believed in the value of the orders, and their sentiments should be satisfied in harmony with the legislation of the country. The State naturally had an interest in the good training of priests. Such training they could acquire as well at seminaries as at universities. The bitterest enemies of the Government came from the universities, and not from the seminaries.

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The party, all in walking dress, entered the hut and had their fortunes told in succession, the King, whose identity was concealed, coming last.

He seized hold of his

mingled bitterness and regret the position in which he is placed by the threats and perils continually besetting him. He deplores the necessity which continually exists for costly and extensive precautions for his personal safety whenever he desires to travel or even move beyond the precincts of his palace, restrictions which impede his movements and prevent his seeing his people as they are and judging for himself concerning their needs. The Czar's aversion to plunging Russia into a ruinous and fruitless war continues as great as ever. No change in his convictions is expected in this respect by his advisers except in conformity with his views on Russia's imperial interests.

Dublin, March 19th.—Father Keele, arrested at Youghal yesterday, was driven to court to-day in the Lord Mayor's carriage, receiving an ovation from the people in the streets. He refused to give any testimony as to his custody of tonans' money as trustee under the plan of campaign, and was committed to prison for contempt. The Judge declared if the priest's actions in disobeying the order of the Court were permitted, the whole machinery of the bankruptcy law would be upset.

London, March 19th.—The Queen visited the Hippodrome Olympia to-day and spent three-quarters of an hour looking at the sights. Her Majesty was wheeled through the stables in a chair and appeared greatly interested in the lions, with which the tamor gave an exhibition.

St. Petersburg, March 19th.—The funeral of a professor in the university here, yesterday, was made the occasion of a loyal demonstration. An address prepared by the students, expressing devotion to the Czar, was handed about and was immediately covered with hundreds of signatures. Some men in the gathering who expressed their disapproval of the proceedings by hissing were severely beaten and their clothes torn from their backs.

London, March 19th.—Mr. Penfield, United States Vice-Consul-General in London, has resigned and accepted an executive position with the American Exhibition. In connection with J. Gurnersspeed, he has taken charge of the preparations for the exhibition, which are making rapid progress. Many exhibits have already arrived.

Belgrade, March 19th.—The newspaper *Adfak* states that a military convention has been concluded between Austria and Servia, according to the terms of which Servia will be the ally of Austria in the event of war between the latter country and Russia.

Paris, March 19th.—It is expected that the Government will dissolve the Municipal Council of Marseilles because that body yesterday manifested approval of the Paris Commune of 1871.

London, March 19th.—Salisbury is ill, but was able to preside at the Cabinet council to-day, which was held at his home.

Chicago, March 17th.—A special from Baltimore says: Captain Trenerry, commander of the British steamship *Baltimore* from Liverpool tells a sad story of the distress of a vessel's crew saved from starving. On the morning of February 28th, when the *Baltimore* was about four hundred miles west of Fastnet, a British ship was sighted flying signals of distress. Captain Trenerry bore down on her, and when close by saw that the signal halyards from the stunner masts, *two of which were broken*. "We are starving," said the flags, as they flapped in the gale.

The vessel proved to be the British ship *Baron Blantyre*, Captain Burns, from Jay, with a cargo of sugar bound to Greenock, Scotland. Captain Trenerry signaled the *Blantyre* to send a boat off for provisions. Again the signals spoke and said it was impossible. It was blowing a gale and a heavy sea was dashing against the *Baltimore*, but the dangers did not cause the courage of the brave officers and men of the *Baltimore* to shrink. As soon as the stores could be gotten into a lifeboat, Chief Officer Harvey and a crew were battling with the waves. When once alongside the provisions were hastily hauled up the side of the *Blantyre* and the starvation that had stared Captain Burns and crew in the face was dissipated. Two relief trips were made.

Captain Burns said the *Baron Blantyre* encountered the gale about 500 miles west of Fastnet, carrying away his sails and spars and swamping the decks. All the provisions and water on board were swept into the sea or destroyed, with the exception of two casks of salt beef. In the storm one man was killed and several were badly injured. For five days they had no food or water. A steamship that had been sighted in the morning was signaled, but the master of the steamer would not or could not lower the boat to send relief. He ended by dropping provisions overboard, but from the exhaustion of the crew on the *Blantyre* and the depletion of the available men by injury, no boat could be manned and the food floated by and passed out of sight of the famishing men.

Zanzibar, March 18th.—The French have sent a man-of-war to bombard the walled town of Johanna, the capital of the Island of the same name, in the channel between Mozambique and Madagascar. The reason given by the French is that the King of Johanna refused to receive the French resident at his capital.

Sophia, March 18th.—The Regents have assured the foreign envoys that no more persons who participated in the recent insurrection will be executed.

Vienna, March 18th.—The fund being raised by the press of Russia for the benefit of the families of insurgents recently executed in Bulgaria reaches the sum of 10,000 robes, of which the Czar donated 5000 robes, the Czarina 3000 robes and the Czarowitch 1000 robes.

Loudon, March 18th.—Some of the details of an extraordinary case of kidnapping were brought out in the Chancery division of the High Court to-day. As one of the lawyers said, the story is one hardly credible in the nineteenth century. A young man named Linwood has a case in court against Miss Andrews, who has an associate known as Major Campbell. Miss Andrews and Campbell in some way had gained possession of certain securities belonging to Linwood, and Campbell had appropriated to his own use some of them, to the amount of \$10,000. Linwood sued Miss Andrews for the money and got a writ for *Garnet*, who in the meantime had gone to Florida, but when he heard of the suit, he came back to London, went to Linwood's house at *Gerard's Cross*, forced his way into Linwood's room, made Linwood come out and take a walk with him and when they had reached the end of a lane suddenly pushed

Linwood into an open fly that was standing near. The Major's son was inside, and when the Major himself had got in they drove off to *Medford*, nine miles away. Linwood was told that he would be taken out to Florida, but he escaped from the hotel where he was confined and came home to ask protection of the Court. The Judge granted an injunction to prevent Campbell, his servants or his agents from removing Linwood.

New York, March 19th.—The Times has a special dispatch from Tangier this morning saying that salutes were exchanged yesterday between the town and the United States frigate *Quinnipiac*, to celebrate the installation of the new American Consul Reed Jones, who has gone out to investigate an evil known as the protego system, whereby the representatives of various governments have been in the habit of protecting persons in doing all sorts of misdeeds. The matter was thoroughly ventilated by the American press, it will be remembered, in discussing the charges brought against United States Consul Matthews. Already the Moorish Government has released thirty-three persons who were imprisoned under American claims at Larache and Alcacer. Consternation prevails among those who have been committing abuses under the protection of the foreign flags, and the reformatory step taken by the authorities at Washington is hailed with general rejoicing. It is believed here that there were committed many acts of outrageous oppression under the direct protection of Consul Matthews.

The *Evening Post* of this city some time ago published a letter from Tangier giving the details of many gross wrongs done there by persons claiming American Consular protection.

Cairo, March 18th.—It is reported that the Egyptian Government is meditating the release of Zobeir Pasha. He is a prisoner of State at Gibraltar, where he has been in captivity since March 30, 1885. He was arrested March 14th at Alexandria by order of the Khedive, for alleged treason, it having been charged that he was a secret ally of El Mardi and had been largely instrumental in securing for the False Prophet the fall of Khartoum. Zobeir Pasha preceded General Gordon as Governor of the Soudan. Gordon admired him even till his removal from the Government, and insisted he should be restored to power as the only man capable of maintaining order in the Soudan. The arrest and transportation of Zobeir was attributed by a large and influential party in Egypt to intrigue, and this party always insisted he was a true patriot and that the charges against him which effected his downfall were pure inventions.

New York, March 16th.—Captain Robinson, son of the steamship *Erin*, which arrived from London to-day, brought the last news from the yachts *Coronet* and *Damless*. The yachts were seen on Sunday night 230 miles east of the Sandy Hook light ship by the second officer of the *Erin*, who was then on duty. The Captain was not informed of the burning of any signals but flare signals, but they were shown in such a way that the officer was sure that they were not shown by pilots.

The night was clear and the wind at the time was east northeast and blowing strong. The schooners were heading east by south.

This fact alone attracted the attention of the officer, for he said it was two points nearer the wind than he had ever seen pilot boats steer.

The yachts were then close together and both going under all the sail they could carry.

Philadelphia March 17th.—Captain Novel, of the steamer *British Prince*, from Liverpool, makes the following report: On Monday,

14th, at 9:15 A.M., in latitude 40 deg. 1 min., longitude 64 deg. 1 min., passed a schooner yacht seven miles to northward.

At 10:10 A.M., the schooner yacht *Damless* displayed her signals abeam in latitude 39 deg. 55 min., longitude 64 deg. 12 min.

There was a strong breeze, and every stitch of canvas

was being used on both boats. There was

at the time the yachts were sighted a strong

breeze blowing from west to northwest.

They were about twenty-two miles apart.

This would indicate that the yachts were

taking a more southerly course than that

pursued by the transatlantic steamships

at this season. When the observation was

made, the *Coronet* had made about 600

geographical miles and the *Damless* about 589 miles.

Though the *Coronet* was eleven miles further to the eastward, she was, on

account of her more northerly position, more

than this number of miles in advance of the

Damless.

New York, March 17th.—The high rates of ocean freights at all the Atlantic ports

some two months ago have had the effect of

bringing an unusually large number of

ocean steamers into this harbor. The result

is an over-supply of tonnage. Several

steamers are now loading at ballast rates.

The consequence of the tendency of these low

rates is to stimulate again shipments.

London, March 17th.—The Moorish auth-

orities have released thirty-three persons

imprisoned under American claims at Alcacer and Larache.

New York, March 17th.—A guard has

been placed over the vault in which Bescher's

remains are deposited.

Washington, March 17th.—The Depart-

ment of State has received a copy of the

will of the late Jose Seville, who died in

Lima, Peru, recently, leaving \$500,000 to

be applied to the establishment in New

York of an institution for the education of

poor female children.

London, March 18th.—The Parliamentary

Committee appointed to investigate the

charges against the London Corporation held its first session to-day. Lord Hart-

ington presided. Mr. Firth, formerly a

member of Parliament, deposed that he had

examined the accounts of the corporation.

He found that a special committee

had been appointed in 1882 to oppose the

Reform bill, and that there was expended

by the committee a total of £10,000. He

said practically the city's accounts had

never been audited, notwithstanding the

fact that the corporation employed so-

called auditors, who the witness added,

were laymen without practical knowl-

edge of the duties. Meetings held in sup-

port of the Reform bill were raided by roughs,

who had been supplied with thousands of

forged tickets of admission by corporation

officers. A man named Hodge made an

affidavit that he had been engaged to bribe

roughs to break up reform meetings.

Mr. Scott, City Chamberlain, being sworn,

presented a written official protest against the

production of the corporation's accounts on

the ground that the House of Commons

exceeded its rights in demanding the accounts

and acted in a manner derogatory to the

rights and privileges of the corporation.

London, March 18th.—The Times asks why the Parnell party does not try to refute the charges made in its article on "Parnellism and Crime" and says: None of the party has taken legal action, although if the charges were proved to be untrue heavy damages might be asked. Can Gladstone and his friends persist in telling English and Scotch leaders that it is safe and honorable to surrender the Government of Ireland to the allies and instruments of the anti-British plotters in America?

Dublin, March 18th.—Father Keller of Cork was arrested to-day. He had twice declined to receive a summons ordering him to appear in Court and answer questions respecting his custody, as Trustee under the plan of campaign, of monies belonging to tenants of the Ponsonby estates.

Paris, March 18th.—It is stated that the death of Gusta Guillaumet, the French painter, resulted from peritonitis caused by an attempt to commit suicide. He is said to have shot himself after a quarrel with his mistress, who was much his senior, and on whose account he separated from his wife. The bullet lodged in the intestines and he suffered the greatest agony for several days.

Paris, March 18th.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies having the matter in charge has fixed the import duty on corn at 3 francs. To-day being the sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of the Commune it is being celebrated by the communists in Paris and the provinces by more than fifty banquets.

London, March 18th.—Two hundred and thirty-five members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial in favor of the prevention of the publication of offensive details in divorce cases. They will meet next week to decide how to bring the subject before Parliament.

London, March 18th.—Matheson & Co. have offered for public subscription \$10,500,000 worth of 6 per cent. gold bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each of the Mexican National Railway Company at 92 per cent.

London, March 18th.—The Berlin police to-night warned the St. Petersburg authorities that a day has been fixed by the terrorist section of nihilists for a simultaneous rising at St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large centers of population. The information in possession of the Berlin police comes from the same source that enabled the warning to be sent to St. Petersburg that an attempt would be made on the Czar's life. The St. Petersburg police force are harassed and demoralized by the severity of their duties. Since the arrest of the students, the reports telegraphed that the nihilists alone were concerned in the plot is disproved by the fact that scores of Constitutionalists have been arrested. The whereabouts of many of the arrested is unknown to their families.

Venice reports to-night state that the secret societies are known to be uniting, it is suspected for a general uprising. The revolutionary movement is believed to have received an enormous impetus by the recent arrests. Branches of revolutionary societies are stated to have been established in all the principal towns, and the movement is rapidly extending to the most remote parts of the country. It is believed that in many districts the nobility are leading the movement.

The force of agents of the secret police detailed to watch over the Czar's palace at ~~Constantinople~~ ^{Constantinople} so large that the palace in the vicinity of the palace is under surveillance night and day. At Rustchuk some commotion has been caused by a letter

written by command of the Czar notifying the organizer of the fund raised for the rising against the Government of his Imperial Majesty's approval of the fund and intention to subscribe to it.

London, March 20th.—Important events have been following very close upon one another in Europe during the last ten days. Interest in the visit of M. De Lesseps to Berlin was just at its height when news came in a straggling sort of way, that at first engendered more doubt than belief, to the effect that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Czar, and now the report is fully confirmed that a triple alliance has been formed between Germany, Austria and Italy. In token of

the final consummation of this compact, which has been talked of for some time past Emperor William has conferred the very rare distinction of the Order of the Black Eagle on Count Roolian, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy. Thus the probability of a European war is still further decreased.

While the alliance between these three central Powers is not exactly hostile to either

Russia or France, it is a warning to both. Russia would hardly care to embark on so hazardous an enterprise as war on account of Bulgaria at a moment when she

is to incur thereby the active or possible hostility of every single Power, great or small, in Europe, with the solitary exception of France. Even France is more likely than ever to remain quiet, now that Italy has allied herself to Germany.

It is absurd to talk of war. There is hardly any prospect of it. The whole

face of Europe has changed since the elections for the new German Reichstag.

That event was the signal for a shifting of scenes all round, and the

thousands of great guns that were drawn up in order and ready to belch

forth death and destruction have had their

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

New York, March 2nd.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, to which recently was chartered the Cunard steamship *Parthia*, *Balaia* and *Abyssinia* for its Pacific trade, has arranged to start its first line from Vancouver to Japan and China ports. The *Parthia* will be the pioneer steamer of the line, leaving Hongkong by way of Hiogo and Yokohama for Vancouver. Vessels will run monthly until new steamships are built. The line will connect with the Peninsular and Oriental and Messageries Maritime lines in the East India trade.

New York, March 2nd.—Reports were current in shipping circles to-day that the Wilson steamship line had become the owners of the embarrassed *Monarch* line steamers. In confirmation of this report it was stated that the Wilson line had advanced about \$130,000 to the *Monarch* line for the release of the steamers *Lydia* *Monarch* and *Persian Monarch*, which have been under libel at this port for two months; that the *Persian Monarch* is being loaded by New York agents of the Wilson line; and that a settlement of affairs would be made when the two steamers reach London. It is said that the Wilson line would continue to run the *Monarch* line vessels from New York to London.

New York, March 2nd.—There is some doubt whether the *Dauntless* and *Cornet* will be able to start on their race across the Atlantic, Saturday, as was expected. In that case their departure will be delayed until the following Tuesday. The delay is on the part of the *Cornet*. The other boat is reported to be all ready to leave at an hour's notice. John H. Bird will sail on the *Dauntless* as the representative of Mr. Bush, and Mr. Winslow on the *Cornet* as the representative of Mr. Colt. As the stakes are \$10,000 a side, interest in the contest is widespread.

New York, March 5th.—The money for the *Dauntless*-*Cornet* race across the ocean, \$10,000 a side, was put up on Thursday. The start will probably be made next Tuesday. The *Dauntless* will have sixteen men before the mast, one being Peter Cunningham of California. The *Cornet* takes fifteen seamen. Captain Cole of the *Dauntless* will take two men.

New York, March 5th.—A London special says: The discharge of the Skye crofters, MacMillan and Macdonald, from jail, where they had been confined under conviction of riot, was celebrated by many thousand Scotchmen in Edinburgh to-day.

The released men were met at the prison by pipers and given a breakfast at a hotel, where speeches on the outrages of the landlords were made. The officials gave the crofters free passes home and advised them to go at once.

New York, March 5th.—The Star's London cable special of the 4th says: A telegram from Constantinople to-night states that Russia will not permit the punishment of her agents in the unsuccessful attempt, and has warned the Bulgarian Regency that they will be held responsible for any injury to the persons or property of Russian subjects. The Regency have resolved to bring all the Bulgarian officers concerned in the mutiny to a court-martial and to deal rigorously with all offenders.

Reports from Russian sources to-night represent the leading Moscovite papers as clamoring for an armed occupation of Bulgaria by the Russian army as the only possible solution of the difficulty that threatens endless complication and the destruction of Russian prestige in Balkan stations.

Late telegrams from Bucharest to-night declare that the fugitive insurgents from Bulgaria who crossed in the night to Roumanian soil and have not been arrested by the authorities have disbanded and disappeared. Those who can be traced and arrested will be at once transferred to Sophia. Public rejoicings are general tonight throughout Bulgaria at the victories of the Government troops over the mutineers. At Sophia and Philippopolis the garrisons have been re-enforced and large levies of troops are being raised as a precautionary measure, in anticipation of renewed disturbances. Servia, Roumania and Turkey, continue to concentrate troops on their respective frontiers.

All the continental bourses, reflecting the growing belief that Russia instigated the Bulgarian revolt and is about to strike a decisive blow, have been excited and fluctuating all day with a downward tendency.

Sophia, March 4th.—The Government authorities have placed under arrest thirty persons, including Karaveloff and Tsapoff, who were found to be in communication with the insurgents at Silistra and Rustchuk. They are also charged with being implicated in a plot to enlist thirty armed men for the purpose of creating a disturbance here and adding to the complications with which the Regency have to contend.

The rising at Rustchuk has been entirely suppressed. All the insurgent officers were either taken prisoner, killed or wounded in battle with loyal troops, or drowned. The insurgents, after arresting the loyal officers and commander of the garrison, summoned the infantry to surrender, which they refused to do. Firing then began, and the mutineers were attacked by the militia and forced to retreat. They were pursued and driven into the Danube by the infantry. The rebels took to the boats and endeavored to escape, but their boats were stopped by a gunboat and they were compelled to yield. The loyalists entered Silistra without opposition. They found there the corpse of Colonel Kristoff, commander of the garrison, who had been killed by his men. The other officers escaped into Roumania. The leaders of the revolt have been ordered to be shot.

London, March 4th.—A dispatch to the Times from Bucharest states that several persons were killed in the fighting at Silistra between the insurgents and the loyal troops. Two officers and sixteen privates who engaged in the revolt were captured and shot.

Paris, March 4th.—A telegram from Chiuguevo says: Risings have taken place at Tienova and other places and the insurgents are reported to be masters of affairs at Tienova. Communication between Sophia and the provinces is interrupted. Anarchy is spreading in Bulgaria.

Vienna, March 4th.—Servia, as a precautionary measure, in view of the trouble in Bulgaria, has sent troops to the frontier. It is also reported that the Servian reserves have been called out.

The fear of war in Russian Poland is causing a suspension of all business. Financial firms are reducing their credit to a minimum.

At a military conference presided over by the Emperor, it was decided to appoint several officers for superior commands in the event of war. The Crown Prince will command one army corps. The erection

of wooden huts for troops in Galicia is proceeding rapidly. Forts are being armed and ammunition and provisions being stored. The construction of strategic railway lines is being hurried, there being

470 men now at work. These preparations are causing great anxiety in Galicia. It is feared in the event of an Austro-Russian war that Austrian troops will be withdrawn from the defense line in the Carpathians.

Bucharest, March 4th.—Persons who arrived here from Bessarabia state that the Russian War Department has ordered the principal towns in that province to make preparations for delivering large quantities of bread daily, whenever called upon to do so. Premier Bratianu declared privately that Roumania will fight the first Power that crosses the Roumanian frontier.

London, March 5th.—A state of siege has been proclaimed at Sophia.

Limerick, March 4th.—A sensation was caused by the perpetration of very extensive incendiarism last night in the country surrounding this city. A large number of houses were burned. The victims in all cases were persons who paid rents. The outages were set down as political. Great excitement prevails. The aggregate of property destroyed is very large. The fires were caused by armed incendiaries, who escaped. The district was ablaze all night with burning houses and hay.

London, March 4th.—In the Commons to-night Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, announced that the Government had received news of a rising in Bulgaria. The outbreaks had been entirely suppressed and were confined to a small portion of troops at Silistra and Rustchuk, incited by emissaries from refugees. No rising elsewhere in Bulgaria has been reported.

Lord Hartington approves the main provisions of the Government's bill to amend the criminal law of Ireland, a draft of which has been submitted to him.

London, March 5th.—The Standard this morning says: that Russia has addressed a note to Spain regarding her resumption of freedom of action in European Affairs.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was absent from the House of Commons last night, being confined to his home by a severe cold. The Daily Telegraph thinks he will resign the Chief Secretarship for Ireland, as his health will not allow him to continue to perform the arduous duties of that office.

The Government's Irish bill provides that a special jury list, drawn from classes that are not liable to intimidation, shall be formed for the trial of special offenses.

It is reported that as soon as a Parliamentary vacancy occurs, Sir George Otto Trevelyan will stand as Gladstonian candidate.

The Standard this morning, in which no mention is made of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's resignation, says that Sir Michael is suffering from an affection of the eyes, but that he will probably reappear in Parliament on Monday. Last night's session was curtailed on his account.

London, March 4th.—The news is received of the capture by the Portuguese of the fortress commanding the bay of Tungi and the occupation of the bay. Maramel, a petty native chief, is at the head of the present uprising on the Mozambique mainland against the Portuguese authority. The insurgents are looting the shores.

It is not thought there is any danger to life or property on the island of Mozambique, on which the capital of the country is situated.

British cruisers arrived at the capital to protect English subjects and interests.

Lisbon, March 4th.—The Governor of Mozambique telegraphs for Portuguese gunboats to remain at Tungi to assist in the work of installing the Portuguese Government in authority there. He says the Portuguese bombarded the fortress at Tungi before capturing it. They burnt the village of Massingue.

Bombay, March 3rd.—News received from Afghanistan through native sources shows that the Amir is making strenuous efforts to raise a new army. All boys between the ages of ten and eighteen years are being drilled for military service and all who have

reached the age of eighteen are being enrolled in the Army. The Amir has issued a circular to his subjects telling them to prepare for a holy war. It is believed he contemplates a war against Russia.

A telegram from Lahore confirms the report that the Amir of Afghanistan is raising a new army in preparation for war.

The telegram adds that the son of a fanatic

dervish, Muski Alum, backed by Tatars, Utaks, Jokoes, Kakers and other tribes, has proclaimed himself ruler of Afghanistan and has sent the Amir a defiant letter threatening to attack him without delay.

Rome, March 3rd.—It is said on authority that there is no likelihood that the Holy See will take other than the most favorable view of the attitude of Cardinal Gibbons and the American bishops toward the Knights of Labor. Statements drawn up by the Papal Delegates, letters of certain American Catholic statesmen to the Pope, and the personal opinion of Cardinal Manning all support Cardinal Gibbons. The Pope himself it is said favors the aspirations of modern labor.

Paris, March 3rd.—A telegram from Shanghai says that China has ceded to Germany, Chusan, one of a group of islands off the eastern coast of China, opposite the estuary of Tsien-Tang-Kiang. Numerous towns and villages are on the island, the capital being Ting-Hali near the south coast.

London, March 3rd.—In the suit for libel brought by Dr. Bird, family physician of Lady Colin Campbell, against Dr. Beldarman, editor of *Life*, for publishing an article imputing to Dr. Bird improper relations with his patient, the defendant was to-day convicted.

Montreal, March 3rd.—Word has been received here that on Tuesday last a large

gang of men, together with two engines and a snowplow, were caught on a snowslide at Selkirk. Six of the men were smothered

when they could be got out.

London, March 4th.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says: M. de Lesseps is coming here to offer French neutrality in the event of war in Eastern Europe in exchange for Germany's support in the settlement of the Egyptian question, in conformity with French aspirations.

London, March 3rd.—Savages captured and carried away with them the British Vice-Cousal at Rio Del Rey, in the Camarons country. A gunboat has been sent to rescue him.

Paris, March 3rd.—A sensation has been caused here by the publication in the *Temps* of a dispatch from Cairo stating that all French officials in the Khedive's service have been dismissed.

London, March 3rd.—The first Queen's Jubilee drawing-room was held to-day at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty was in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits.

She took an hour's drive before the time appointed for the event. The attendance was greater than at any preceding affair of the kind during the long reign of the Queen. The number of noblemen was unprecedented. The weather was fine. The crowds congregated in the parks and roundways around the palace numbered many thousands. The court officials say that the reception was the most brilliant they ever attended.

London, March 3rd.—The Bulgarian troops who have revolted at Silistra have cut the telegraph wires, delaying transmission of details of the occurrence. The troops sent by the Government to overpower the rebels arrived before Silistra yesterday. A report has been received here that the commander of the insurgent troops at Silistra, Bulgaria, has been arrested.

Paris, March 3rd.—Telegrams from Bulgaria have been received stating that the Silistra garrison occupies a fort before the city, and by virtue of the position so held prevents the passage through the defile of the garrison from Rustchuk and Shumla on their way to attack the rebels.

At Silistra the opposing forces, the rebels and the garrison from Rustchuk and Shumla on their way to attack the rebels.

Another insurrectionary movement is reported to have taken place near Tartar Bazaridjik, in Eastern Roumania, a short distance from Philippopolis. Roumania is massing troops along her frontier as a measure of precaution. Turkish troops are being concentrated on the Roumanian frontier.

Bucharest, March 3rd.—During the absence of the garrison from Rustchuk a revolt took place there. Firing has also been heard in the direction of Gurgovo Communication between Roumania and Bulgaria has been stopped. The leaders of the rebels at Silistra have crossed the Danube, and have been placed in custody by the Roumanian authorities. The opinion here is that the outbreak at Silistra was merely intended as a diversion to draw troops from Rustchuk, which is the real center of revolt. It is announced here that the revolt of troops at Silistra has been suppressed.

The leaders of the Silistra revolt did not cross the Danube, but passed into the Dobruja garrison at Rustchuk. There is a split in two factions of the Government.

The troops attacked the rebels sheltered in the barracks. Many have been killed and wounded. Nobody is allowed to leave Rustchuk.

General Boulanger, who has been ex-perimenting in Belgium with explosive

mines, has advised the Roumanian Gov-

ernment to suspend labor on the defensive works around Bucharest, as it will be necessary to devise new plans to withstand the new explosives.

Sofia, March 3rd.—The loyal troops to the

Ashumia garrison suppressed the revolt at Silistra. The engagement was brief and almost bloodless. The insurgents occupy the citadel at Rustchuk and are shelling the barracks.

New York, March 3rd.—The Post's cable special from London says: The European prospect is again black. To-day the worst

news is that the whole Australian cavalry is massed on the Galician frontier. An experienced diplomatist gives me his opinion that war will not break out this year. If Russia, he thinks, meant to attack this year she would begin earlier. The immediate danger is the Bulgarian revolution. If we escape that, peace may yet be preserved.

London, March 3rd.—In the Commons to-night Dillon, commenting on the vote of £30,000 for the Irish police pointed out that the claim was in addition to £62,500 already voted for extra pay and traveling expenses. The greater portion of this money had been spent in endeavoring to suppress public meetings and carry on the work of eviction. The Government avoided indicating the sum spent on evictions. If the English people knew how their money was spent they would rise in rebellion against such a system.

He was informed that the cost of the Woodford evictions amounted to £1500, while the total amount in dispute between the landlord and the tenants was only £25. No amount of expenditure would ever sub-

serve the plan of campaign or public meetings. He warned the Government that meetings would continue, and if bloodshed should follow the shame and crime would be on the head of the Government ("Hear! hear!")

He had been accused of not denouncing crimes in Ireland. He had done better. He had appealed to the people to abstain from crime. It was the action of the Government which led them to commit outrages.

London, March 4th.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says: M. de Lesseps is coming here to offer French neutrality in the event of war in Eastern Europe in exchange for Germany's support in the settlement of the Egyptian question, in conformity with French aspirations.

London, March 3rd.—Savages captured and carried away with them the British Vice-

Cousal at Rio Del Rey, in the Camarons country. A gunboat has been sent to rescue him.

Paris, March 3rd.—The Post's special from Loudon of to-day says:—There is the beginning of very important, I should say vital, changes in the political situation to-day. The round-table conference has taken

a turn more favorable than the most sanguine politicians on either side could have imagined. Chamberlain is so impressed with the prospects of a Liberal reunion that he has abstained from all support of the Government in the rather critical divisions on the Cloture which are going on. More than this, I have very good grounds for the statement that a Home Rule bill proposed by Lord Salisbury and accepted by all parties, is a contingency by no means improbable. Salisbury's change of front, if change it is, is to be, will result largely from the pressure of Unionists, who feel that Ireland is virtually in the condition of anarchy. Chamberlain has long felt this, and what is more important, Hartington is beginning to feel it. Home rule presents itself at this moment as the only alternative of coercion.

It is rumored that the Irish leaders contemplate the issue of a "no-tax" manifesto.

The Government is preparing a bill to amend the Limited Liability Act, so as to prevent the promotion of bogus enterprises.

London, March 3rd.—The Government intended to call the attention of the Vatican to Archbishop Croke's letter advising non-payment of taxes to Ireland.

At a late hour the vote asked for the Irish police was agreed to—246 to 121.

London, March 3rd.—In spite of the pressure of section of the Cabinet in favor of conciliation, the counsel to-day decided to conclude the Cloture debate before the introduction of the Crimes bill. If the first rule of procedure is not passed by Tuesday Smith will ask for a continuous sitting until the rule is passed. The counsel further de-

cided to restrict the Crimes bill to clauses dealing with changing the venue of jury-trials and magistrates power of summary trial in cases involving a sentence of not more than six months. The Ulster Tory proposal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected.

The Cabinet unanimously confirmed the previous decision not to prosecute Archbishop Croke. Lord Ashbourne has completed the bill extending the powers of purchase by substituting five years judicial leases for leases of fifteen years. The bill will probably be introduced in the House of Lords next week. The *St. James Gazette* and the *Dublin Express* continue to give warning that the Government will ruin the party unless they adopt a vigorous Irish policy.

London, March 2nd.—A column of banner on Gladstone's "Nineteenth Century Study of Posidon" appears in the *Daily News*. This article is signed Andrew Lang, and in every line is mostly in phrases, but in substance is a denial of Gladstone's competency as a scholar to handle the subject he discusses. He goes to Homer for evidence concerning Posidon's true character, but Lang thinks Homer is no authority on the subject, which must be referred to traditions antecedent to Homer. "Mythologist," he observes irreverently, "will read Gladstone with curiosity, but not accept his conclusions or acquiesce in his method."

London, March 2nd.—Advices from Zanzibar say: The natives of the province of

Mozambique, taking advantage of the ab-

sence of the Portuguese squadron and

troops at Zanzibar, have risen, devastated the

trading-stations and destroyed many British posessions. The town of Mozambique is now threatened. The British Consul has tele-

graphed for a man-of-war to protect the lives

and property of British subjects.

Paris, March 2nd.—General Boulanger has

advised that in future no officer in the army

Rome, March 2nd.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt to-day at Reggio Di Calabria. Two slight shocks occurred at Diana Marina. The people fear further disasters because of the excessive heat and the fact that the sea has not returned to its ordinary level.

Ottawa (Ontario), March 2nd.—It is said that Sir John Macdonald is soon to resign the Premiership and go to London as Dominion High Commissioner. If the Tories retain power it is expected that he will return to Ottawa as Governor-General.

London, March 2nd.—Last evening while a body of police at Ballyhannan were taking a number of prisoners, arrested for obstructing the law in attempting to prevent evictions, to the police station, a mob attacked them and recovered the prisoners. They then stoned the police so vigorously that the latter retreated inside the police barracks. The mob made an onslaught on the building, partially wrecking it. The police then opened fire on the crowd with their rifles, compelling the mob to beat a hasty retreat, but otherwise their shots were harmless. Several policemen were injured.

London, March 2nd.—A prominent Parnellite stated in the lobby to-night that the Government have caused it to be made known to the Nationalists that Archbishop Croke will not be prosecuted. At the same time it is suspected by the Parnellites that the case has been presented by the Government to the Vatican and an admonition to the Archbishop suggested.

Vienna, March 2nd.—Dr. Schmidt Von Tatera, the new Austrian Minister to the United States, left to-day for Washington. He has held for some time the post of First Secretary and Counsellor of the Austrian Embassy at Berlin. His predecessor at Washington, Baron de Schaeffer, has now retired from the Government service.

London, March 2nd.—Italy has not pledged herself to give mutual support to either France or Germany in the event of war. The delay in the formation of a new ministry is largely due to the unwillingness of prominent statesmen to enter upon office, fettered with the terms imposed by Germany, and the desire to keep Italy, for the present, from entanglement with all other European Powers.

Winnipeg (Manitoba) March 2nd.—Colonel Gilder arrived to-day at Selkirk, a small town twenty-five miles east of here, and was interviewed by the *Times* correspondent over the telephone. He gave the following account of himself: After leaving Winnipeg last fall he had a very unpleasant voyage to York Factory, which occupied two months. He was unable to get all the way, and had to travel in a canoe, getting Indians to bring the outfit and supplies along. He reached Fort Churchill too late to catch the Hudson Bay boat to Nottingham island, and as he would have to stay several months about Churchill without occupation he decided to return to New York to transact some business after which, he says he will leave in time to catch the next Hudson Bay boat, several months hence, or else catch a whaling vessel bound to the northern seas next summer and go through Hudson's strait.

He left his companion Griffith at Fort Churchill with instructions to take the stores and proceed to Nottingham island by the first Hudson Bay boat. Gilder promised to join him there if he did not join him at Churchill by taking a steamer from Winnipeg up the same route as that he adopted last fall. When asked if he had abandoned the project of reaching the polo, Gilder replied indignantly that he had not, and was not the kind of a man to abandon such a scheme. He came all the way down from Churchill by dog train having a pretty rough time of it. He says both himself and Griffith are in good health and expresses the opinion that the Hudson straits are navigable for powerful vessels all the year round. He expects to leave for New York shortly.

Rome, March 4th.—Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of the coronation of the Pope, and the occasion was celebrated with great ceremony at St. Peter's. The Pope said a mass in the Sextine Chapel, this being the only occasion in the year when he appears with the Papal tiara on his head. The garb of Lent was thrown aside for the time being and grand altars were decorated in magnificent style. The grand Pontifical Mass was set for 11:30 a.m., but long before that time the chapel was crowded. The Swiss Guards appeared in their handsome uniforms and the Ambassadors and Church dignitaries occupied front pews.

The scene when the procession entered the great sanctuary was magnificent. Preceded by censers and cross-bearers, came a long line of prelates in gorgeous apparel. Every eye in the vast audience gazed expectantly toward the sacristy as the procession passed through into the sanctuary. Toward the end of the brilliant retinue appeared the white-robed figure of the Pope, borne on the sedia, the great white ostrich-feather fans, or *farfelli*, as they are called, being borne on either side of his chair.

As he entered the sanctuary his Holiness bowed his head and solemnly raising his hand made the sign of the cross. This moment afforded an excellent opportunity to study the man who is now the head of the Catholic Church. The pictures seen of him in America do not do him justice. They portray him bowed and feeble with old age, but do not show the keen intellectuality of expression and the brilliant black eyes, which light up his countenance and which have lost none of their youthful brightness. His features are strongly marked, but there is a paternal expression about his countenance which evokes confidence and admiration.

The great white robe he wore completely enveloped his frail frame. When he descended from the sedia and walked toward the altar his feebleness became apparent. His strength is sustained by his will power. The Pope intoned the "Gloria" in voice of surprising firmness. His movements in celebrating the mass were slow and majestic. The entire service was the quintessence of splendor in the Catholic ceremonial. The music was of a high order. The Pope pronounced benediction on a kneeling throng of prelates, priests, ambassadors and laymen.

Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau were not present, but their secretaries were.

Rev. A.M. Farron of Richmond, Va., and

Louis Garthe of Baltimore were the only Americans present, besides the Secretary of Cardinal Gibbons.

Rome, March 4th.—The Very Rev. Pierre Jean Beckx, General of the order of Jesuits, died to-day from a heavy cold, contracted last Sunday. He was born ninety-two years ago at Schem, in Belgium, and

was appointed General of the order in 1853. Three years ago he was retired from active participation in the duties of his office on account of extreme old age and delicate health. Since that time Rev. Father Anderley has been acting General. Father Beckx lived here with Cardinal Maselli, in whose house he died. The funeral will probably take place on Monday.

Father Beckx had been a prominent Jesuit since 1819 and Superior since 1833. The order owes much of its success in non-Catholic countries to him. His book called "The Month of Mary" has been translated into many languages. On the suppression of the Jesuit monasteries at Rome, Father Beckx withdrew to Florence, where he resided until three years ago, directing the operations of the great order in every portion of the globe. On his withdrawal from actual direction of the "Company of Jesus" he took up his residence in Rome with his old friend Cardinal Maselli.

Rome, March 4th.—The public consistory, at which Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Taschereau will be bated, has been fixed for March 17th. Three days previous to that date a secret consistory will be held in the Sala Ducale, without the presence of the American Cardinals. His Holiness had determined to postpone the consistory to March 23rd or thereabouts, in deference to the death of Cardinal Jacobini; but, as will be seen, he has thought best not to defer the ceremony.

At the meeting no reference was made to the relation of the labour organizations to the Church in America, nor will anything be said for or against Father McGlynn. Both these matters will be settled previously by the Vatican through Cardinal Simeoni. It is expected that the Prefects of the Propaganda, Fido will shortly receive certain papers from Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis and from the Archbishop of Santa Fe, in which they defend their action in voting against the interests of the Knights of Labor at the late Third Plenary Council. One of the latest rumors is that Cardinal Tindaro, lately elevated to the Sacred College, is to be made Papal Secretary of State. Cardinal Tindaro belongs to the Sicilian nobility. He was formerly Auditor and Secretary of the Papal Mission at Madrid, when the Cardinal, then Monsignor Simoni, was Nuncio there. He is highly esteemed for his great learning and piety.

During the jubilee to be held here next year in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Pope Leo's reception into the priesthood, a number of saints will be canonized to memorialize the event. Among those will be three Jesuits, viz.: "Blessed" John Berchmans, "Blessed" Alphonsus Rodriguez and "Blessed" Peter Claver. The saints were made "blessed" some time ago. As to the actual ceremonies of canonization, there is nothing very striking beyond what is ordered for all Grand Papal masses, etc.

Bishop Keane of Richmond, who left the seashore a week or so ago for the benefit of health, has returned to Rome, much benefited by his trip. He will remain here with Bishop Ireland of St. Paul to witness the investiture of the American Cardinals.

Berlin, March 3rd.—The new German Reichstag opened to-day. The Emperor's speech was read from the throne. In it he says he is gratified at the benevolent disposition the Pope has shown toward the empire. The foreign policy of the empire is continually directed to the maintenance of peace with all Powers, and especially with Germany's neighbors. The foreign relations of the Government are the same as when the last Reichstag was opened. If the present Reichstag, without hesitation or division, gives unanimous expression to the resolve that the nation will put forth its full strength and in full panoply now and at all times against any attack upon our frontiers, such resolution, even before carried out, will materially strengthen the guarantees of peace and remove the doubts which the late parliamentary debates may have inspired. The Emperor feels assured that the Reichstag, by its resolutions, will place the Federal Government's national policy on a safe basis, and derives from this conviction, the confident hope that God will bless his efforts to preserve the peace and security of Germany. The same bills that were submitted to the previous Reichstag will again be offered, creating new sources of revenue, and a reform of the methods of taxation are urged.

Two hundred and fifty members were present at the opening of the session. Among these were most of the National Liberals, including Von Bennigsen and Miguel, Prince Louis of Bavaria occupied a seat in the imperial box. The members of the Bundestath entered the chamber headed by Von Böttischer, representative of the Chancellor, who read the Emperor's speech. The concluding passages of the speech, referring to Germany's peaceful policy and appealing to the Reichstag for unanimity in voting the Army bill were repeatedly interrupted by cheers. When the reading was concluded Count Lerchenfeld proposed three cheers for the Emperor and led the demonstration in response.

At the first sitting of the new Reichstag Von Moltke occupied the chair as the senior member and appointed the provisional secretaries. On the names of the deputies being called 252 responded, constituting a quorum. Windhorst protested against the election of a President before the second ballots were concluded. Minister Von Boetticher replied. He said the Government deserved thanks for expediting the opening of the Reichstag in order to pass the budget without delay. Moreover, any such criticism was an encroachment on the rights of the Emperor, because when his Majesty summoned the Reichstag the members were bound to appear.

Reichter favored an early meeting of the Reichstag, but this was a legal question at issue, sixty electoral districts being still unrepresented.

Montreal, March 4th.—There was considerable discussion on the streets to-day over the passage of the Edmunds Retaliation bill by both houses of Congress and the signing of it by the President. The heads of the various railways all state that they did not anticipate any interference with the international train service as the result of the retaliation measures. Traffic Manager Oids of the Canadian Pacific Railroad said:

"I regard the whole question as one of marine interest, confined to a limited area and only

connected with the fishing question. My opinion is that if arrangements are made for regular ocean service to other markets for cured fish the Canadian fishing would only suffer temporarily. I cannot imagine that the bill has been passed except for political purposes. Business inquiries from the United States are coming in now just the same as before, and I do not anticipate that any difficulty will arise respecting shipments of ordinary freight. There is a possibility that certain annoyances may grow out of customs transactions but I do not think this would last long."

New York, March 4th.—At 12:20 o'clock this morning a loud explosion was heard in the men's retiring-room of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City. A tramp was found inside and a soda-water bottle which had exploded. It had contained some sort of liquid, which caused the woodwork to take fire. The fire was quickly extinguished. The tramp was arrested. He said he lived in North Moore street, in this city, and gave the name of Thomas Hennessy.

The janitor saw the strange man go in the toilet-room a few minutes after 12 o'clock. They followed him in, and immediately saw the neck of a bottle protruding from behind the door. Janitor Anderson picked the bottle up and smelled it. The odor strongly resembled that of phosphorus. He put it down again and it exploded, setting fire to the woodwork. He cried "Fire!" and threw a plank over the flames to smother them. The stranger coolly remarked.

"Let it alone and it will go out of itself. Don't make such a fuss about little matter." One of the depot attaches came to Anderson's assistance with the chemical extinguisher and put the fire out.

In the mean time the stranger had disappeared. A description of him resulted in his arrest on the Cortland-street ferry-boat. This morning he was arraigned in the Police Court and remanded for further hearing, having told a number of contradictory stories in regard to himself. It has since been discovered that he is an upholsterer who was discharged from the service of the Pennsylvania Company in the shops on Haskenrock meadows, about six months ago, since which time he has been working at odd jobs. He declares he knows nothing about the explosion.

About 8 o'clock this morning, while the porter on the Cortland-street ferry-boat of the Pennsylvania Railroad was sprinkling the ladies' cabin, another explosion occurred.

The water coming in contact with some chemicals under the seats next to the paddle-wheel, caused the explosion. The flames were quickly extinguished. Last night about 8 o'clock the wheelman found a bottle in the same spot. It contained a queer-smelling mixture. The exterior of the bottle was covered with putty. After smelling it he threw the bottle overboard. Some of the contents, however, had leaked out on the floor under the seats and it was this that ignited with water. It was found that this bottle and its cork, which was large and covered with lead, was a counterpart of that which exploded in the depot, and was doubtless placed there by the same hand. The explosive is said to be a mixture of phosphorus and muriatic acid, which takes fire from contact with water.

London, March 2nd.—An incident which relieved the otherwise indescribably dull

proceedings of the House of Commons last night, was the speech of Howell which made a charge of corruption against the Ratepayers Association and Corporation of London. The Ratepayers Association is a sort of taxpayers' league, organized to look after the interests of London taxpayers, and there is a most intimate connection between it and the London corporation, which is, to make it plain to American readers of the London City Government. This last body has control of enormous sums of money. It is through its hands that have so long passed the coal and wine duties, about which so much has been said recently and which, since they were imposed some years ago, have reached a total of nearly \$50,000,000.

It has long been believed that the London corporation is honeycombed with rings and cliques of a corrupt kind. The speech of Howell last night was but a puncturing of the evil in one particular spot. The specific charge was that the corporation had furnished the Ratepayers' Association with money for the purpose of defeating by corrupt means a bill for the reform of the government of London, submitted to the House of Commons by Sir William Harcourt. The sum charged to have been corruptly used is about \$100,000, but the amount that Howell claims has been used by the Ratepayers' Association to defeat Sir William Harcourt's bill is only \$2500.

The way of laying out the money is to get up bogus public meetings, and to have them reported, so that it would appear that there was a strong public sentiment against reformary measures. How they do these things in London may be interesting to those who have been used to the charges of municipal corruption in America. First a public meeting was organized at Battersea to express the opinion of the working classes. A committee was paid \$60 to work it up; \$80 went to hire a speaker; \$75 were paid for the hire of attendants to make up the meeting. At another meeting only five Social Democrats were present, yet their presence cost exactly \$30, and voluminous resolutions were passed and reported in the papers. At a meeting in Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, there were present exactly 132 workingmen, who had been got together at a cost of exactly \$180. Considerable sums were also paid for the hire of chockers to disrupt meetings held in support of Sir William Harcourt's Reform bill.

These charges are all well authenticated and the Government could not refuse to grant a Committee of Inquiry. If the investigation is bona fide, there will no doubt be some very scandalous relations. The inquiry is pressed by the Liberals and will be thwarted by the Tories if possible. Public opinion, however, is very strong in favor of an overhauling of the city accounts. It is believed that a great deal of money is diverted by the corporation to corrupt purposes every year.

Montreal, March 4th.—There was considerable discussion on the streets to-day over the passage of the Edmunds Retaliation bill by both houses of Congress and the signing of it by the President. The heads of the various railways all state that they did not anticipate any interference with the international train service as the result of the retaliation measures. Traffic Manager Oids of the Canadian Pacific Railroad said:

"I regard the whole question as one of marine interest, confined to a limited area and only

on a collision off the coast of Brazil on January 20th, when over 300 passengers were drowned, have arrived at Plymouth. They confirm the statement that the bark *Ada Malmors*, with which the *Kapunda* collided, had no lights. The single woman among the *Kapunda*'s passengers had been locked in their bunks by the matron of the ship, in accordance with the emigrant rules, and when the collision occurred they raised horrible shrieks and frantically endeavored to beat down the door until the vessel sank.

London, February 28th.—A rumor published in this evening's paper to the effect that Cabinet had decided to prosecute Archibald Croke for advocating the non-payment of taxes caused temporary sensation in the House of Commons. William Johnston, the Orange leader, asked Sir Michael Hicks-Bronk what the Government intended to do regarding the Archbishop. Sir Michael declined to say more than that the question was engaging the attention of the Government. The Parnellites greeted this reply with derisive laughter. The report is disbelieved in official circles, the opinion being that the Ministry has no intention of courting an overwhelming disaster in Ireland.

A number of Conservative members of Parliament who are impatient over the delay in adopting coercion measures will meet to-morrow to take concerted action with the object of inducing Conservatives to combine in exerting a pressure upon the Government to take immediate steps.

The Dublin executive has authorized all the local magistrates to proclaim every place of campaign meeting, and to demand the assistance of the military and police without waiting sanction from headquarters.

David Sheehy, member of Parliament for South Galway, will be removed from the office of Sheriff of Limerick for presiding at a number of campaign meetings.

London, February 28th.—The report of the death of Cardinal Jacobini, which was received here on Saturday afternoon and cabled to New York, proved to have been premature. The Cardinal sank into a comatose state, and it was generally reported in Rome that he had passed away. Life was not quite extinct, however, and he lingered till noon to-day, when he expired.

The Cardinal died a few minutes after midday. The funeral will take place on Thursday in the Santa Maria Church.

St. Petersburg, February 28th.—Experiments with the new explosive which has been made under the supervision of the Government, have been attended with great success. The explosive possesses fifteen times greater destructive power than gunpowder. It does not produce any smoke.

St. Petersburg, February 28th.—De Gier, Foreign Minister, in an interview with the Turkish Ambassador, expressed the opinion that the European equilibrium would soon be restored, and that there would be no war.

Amsterdam, February 28th.—The steamer *Edam* arrived here from New York to-day. On her voyage she had a plate stove in by an iceberg and jettisoned 100 tons of her cargo.

New York, February 28th.—Two lighters

filled with cotton and the steamer *Lone Star* of the Morgan Steamship Line were burned at the foot of Charlton Street, this morning. The steamer and lighters were towed into mid-stream to save other shipping near by. It is reported that one man was burned to death on the steamer. Several sailors jumped into the river to save themselves. The *Lone Star* was the steamer which ran into and sank the British steamer *Wells City* a few weeks ago. The *Lone Star* was damaged to the extent of about \$100,000 and was beached on the Jersey shore. The loss on the pier was about \$100,000. There were about four thousand bales of cotton stored there. Some of this was saved. The loss on cotton was about \$150,000.

E. Hawley, Agent of the Sunset Route, said to-day: "The steamer *Lone Star*, which was burned in the fire at the Morgan dock this morning, was one of the oldest steamers of the line. She was worth about \$150,000. She was damaged about one-third of her value. The total loss by the fire has been greatly exaggerated. We have made a close estimate, and put it at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. It is to early yet to say whether we will rebuild or not."

Later.—In all 3,640 bales of cotton were destroyed. Six lighters in all were fired, and all were practically destroyed before the flames were extinguished. The *Lone Star* had no steam up, and was unable to save herself. When towed out she was ablaze from stern to stem. At the charred pier she broke loose from her tugs, and, driven by a strong shoreward wind, drifted back. She struck the end of the Guion pier, just north of the Morgan dock, and stuck there for a few moments; but they were moments of the gravest danger. The Guion pier was piled high with freight. The steamship *Alaska* was loading alongside. It was threatened with the fate of its neighbor. Prompt action averted the danger, and the *Lone Star* was dragged away.

The New York of the Morgan line, which had been lying on the North side of the burning pier, to the windward of the fire, came in yesterday and had not commenced unloading. She was not touched by the fire. The Stonington pier, on the south of that of the Morgan line, was in danger. The steamer *Stonington* was towed out into the stream and saved. The pier occupied by the Morgan line was owned by the city. It was totally destroyed; loss, \$75,000. It is known that a watchman called "Big Harry" was on the lighter *Lorena* when it caught fire. He has not been seen since.

There are many theories as to the origin of the fire. It is believed that a watchman's pipe was the cause. It is estimated that the total loss is about \$320,000.

New York, February 28th.—The Star states that Mrs. Langtry, who goes to San Francisco in July, said last night that she intended to take out naturalization papers and become a citizen of the United States.

New York, March 2nd.—An exhibition of food products is to be held at Amsterdam, Holland, from June 1 to December 1887. The large consumption of all kinds of American products in Holland makes it a matter of great interest to dealers in cereals, canned goods, etc., to take part in this exhibition. In addition to the articles of food, all implements used for the proper preparation, etc., are to be given.

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

London, April 1st.—In the House of Commons to-night W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, suggested that if the Irish Crimes bill be read the first time to-night the second reading could be taken up on Tuesday. Then there would be an interval of a week between second reading and going into committee. It was the imperative duty of the Government to insist that the House come to an early decision on the principle of the bill. Referring to the land bill he said it was of vital importance to the Government to use every effort to make the measure a law.

Parnell, rising to resume the debate on the Crimes bill, was loudly cheered. He said that with the production of the Land bill yesterday Parliament had been put in possession of the complete plan of the Government in all its nakedness and dishonesty. The land bill revealed the extent of the plot and gravity of the conspiracy through which the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists intend to try to coerce tenants in Ireland into the payment of impossible rents, and compel them to purchase their landlords' interests at exorbitant rates. If the House should ever give the Government power to thus coerce the people, the result would most certainly be wholesale repudiation, involving an immense loss to British taxpayers. [Hear.]

The Government were pressing on coercion with indecent haste. They refused to carry out the recommendations of the Land Commission. If the Coercion bill was passed, the last defense of tenants against wholesale robbery would be removed. In a justly regulated land purchase there was only hope of settling the land question. If done at a fair price, and in the absence of coercion, the Irish tenants would fulfill their obligations to the last penny.

He went on to complain of the absence of official information concerning crime in Ireland. The Government had given them the opinion of four Judges who thought that crime was seriously increasing.

He could quote twelve Judges to show the absence of serious crime. As to the alleged failures of juries to convict, the cases had been grossly exaggerated.

They were utterly insufficient grounds for destroying the liberties of Ireland. The National League had been called tyrannical, but there was no proof that any pressure had been put on any one by the league.

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New York, April 1st.—The sale of the Stewart collection was completed last night at upset prices. The best-known pieces were fixed as follows, or at about a third the value: "The Greek Slave," \$1500; "Eve Tempted," \$3500; "Paradise Lost," \$5000; "Nydia," \$1000; "Flora," \$800; "Sappho," \$1500; "Proserpine," \$1200; "Paul and Virginia," \$4000; "The Fisher-girl," \$1500; "The Bather," \$1,200; "Flor," \$2,500; "Zenobia," \$1,500; "Domenichino," \$1,500. Not a single bid was received for the statuary quoted. They were accordingly withdrawn and will be offered at private sale. A careful estimate of the result of the auction sales of the entire collection is as follows: Pictures, \$513,000; other art objects, \$58,773; library, \$11,121; total, \$582,894.

New York, April 1st.—Unless a better yacht than the *Mayflower* is built between now and the time of the trial race to select the defender of the America cup, the big white sloop will probably be chosen to struggle with the beamy Scotch cutter *Thistle*. Chairman Smith, of the America Cup Committee, got a letter from General Peine yesterday saying that the *Mayflower* would go over to England to sail against Chamberlain's *Arrow* for the Queen's cup, if Chamberlain's terms are reasonably fair to the giant center-border; but if she goes she will come back in ample time to enter the trial contests here.

Dublin, March 29th.—Father Ryan of the Herkertown branch of the National League presented himself to-day before Justice Bord of the Bankruptcy Court. He persisted in his refusal to tell the Court what he knew about the doings of the tenants in his parish respecting the payment of their rents under the plan of campaign, and was condemned to prison. When Father Ryan emerged from the court as a prisoner he was met by a multitude of citizens. They numbered many thousands and they cheered the priest with enthusiastic and prolonged applause and then followed him in a procession to the jail, making his tone triumphal one. A number of prominent men took part in this procession and among the more conspicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop Croke.

New York, March 31st.—The Tribune says: Irishmen in this city and those who though not Irishmen sympathize with the home-rule agitation, are interested now more than during that short period, a year ago, when Gladstone introduced his bill for the repeal of the Union and the restoration to Ireland of her own Parliament, in the crisis which the dispatches in yesterday's papers say has arisen. They admit the honesty of Gladstone's opposition to coercion, but doubt whether it will be of any avail, as it is well known that the Tories and Liberal Unionists combined have a majority large enough to carry any measure they like.

What is most remarkable in the conversation of almost any Irishman spoken to on the subject is the warlike threats heard on every side—threats, too, proceeding from men who were always moderate and would never say anything in favor of force. These are now the most outspoken, and talk as though every Irishman in this country was getting ready to invade his native country. They said that speeches have been tried and have failed, and that the good will of the world, which the Irish people were asked to cultivate by remaining quiet, when they ought to have resisted, seems now unable to prevent the imposition of another Coercion Act.

All purpose of revolt in an ordinary way

has been abandoned since the Fenian re-

belling, twenty years ago and the great body of Irishmen in this city, at all events,

believe that it is only by blowing up pub-

lic buildings in English cities and making it

costly to continue governing Ireland that

their demands will ever be listened to and

home rule granted. But these measures are to be adopted only in case the Coercion Act

is passed.

Such is the state of feeling which the foreign

reporters found yesterday among the Irish

leaders outside of the Hoffman House com-

mittee, of which Eugene Kelly is Chairman.

These latter, with a few exceptions, are still

faithful to the Parliamentary mode of warfare,

and say they cannot countenance force, at

least such force as the use of explosives

suggests.

Chicago, March 29th.—A dispatch from New York, referring to the address issued by President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League, in which he vigorously attacked the coercion measure, said that it had created a tremendous sensation in Irish circles there, and said that if some of

the Irish sentiment was to be believed there would soon be the beginning of a time of "blood and thunder" in England should the Coercion Act be passed by Parliament.

A report was appended of a meeting held at the house of William Knod, who said that it was a waste of

time to rely any further on a Parliamentary effort,

and that if anything was to be done it should be in the line of force of some

form or other, so that the English would

understand that the day for speech-making and wordy resolutions, which hurt nobody,

had passed.

He added: "Mrs. Parnell, mother of the great Irish leader, has been under my roof for several months, and what I have told her many times I now repeat, that while Parnell may be an able man, his usefulness

has reached its limit and the work of

the Irish Nationalists henceforth must be

revolution with dynamite or other force

that will help to paralyze the oppressors of

our country. We have given up attempting

to fight England with old guns, revolvers

and knives. We will fight her now with

dynamite, poison, knives, fire—every weapon

the ingenuity of man can devise—if, of

course, the Coercion bill be passed."

Prominent Chicago Irishmen did not

take the same bloodthirsty view of the matter.

Alexander Sullivan said: If the time ever

comes when John Fitzgerald thinks it desirable

for the Irish people to resort to force, he will

say so in unmistakably plain terms. He will

not resort to a subterfuge and no one will

misunderstand him."

John Finerty could not see any occasion for excitement in what he called an appeal for contribution toward the waging of the battle. "When we have to fight coercion in dead earnest, it will be time enough to get excited," said he.

Chicago, March 31st.—The Times' Ottawa (Ont.) special says: The Dominion Government is determined to put forth every effort to prevent any agitation in Canada against Lord Lansdowne on account of his insisting on the payment of rents by his Irish servants. The report cabled from Dublin that William O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, had stated in a speech last night

that unless the evictions were stopped on his Lordship's estates and Kilbride, one of the evicted tenants was reinstated he (O'Brien) and Kilbride would visit Canada to begin an agitation against the Governor-General has created considerable excitement here, especially among the sympathizers with the Home rule party.

A correspondent called at the Department of Justice this afternoon to learn what action would be taken if any agitation were attempted in the direction of O'Brien. From what could be gathered it may be said that if O'Brien comes to Canada he will from the time of his arrival until his departure be under surveillance of the Government police and that any attempt to incite the people of Canada to hostility against the Governor-General will be followed with his immediate arrest. The law is very strict as regards the crime of sedition or any attempt to stir up feelings of hostility against the representatives of the Crown.

When asked to say what he wished to say about the Irish tenants, Lord Lansdowne replied, as regards the evictions which have taken place, that as far as he knew only one tenant, Kilbride, has been dealt with, although if the tenants adhere to the plan of the campaign and refuse to pay their rents due in November, other evictions must follow.

New York, March 30th.—The New York Yacht Club has accepted the challenge of James W. Bell, the owner of the Scotch yacht, the *Thistle*, and the America's cup will be sailed in October. The *Priscilla*, *Puritan* and *Sachsen* are looked upon as the probable defenders of the cup.

The measurements of the *Thistle* are: Length over all, 98 feet; water-line length, 85 feet; beam, 20.3 feet; depth, 14.1 feet; tonnage, 100.67. She will be of steel, with lap instead of flush seams below the water-line. The *Thistle* probably will be launched within a few weeks, and may take her initial spin in April.

The steamer *Eltruria*, which arrived yesterday, brought a long letter and sundry official documents from the Secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club to the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, making a challenge in due form on behalf of the Scotch cutter-yacht *Thistle*, owned by James

Bell of Glasgow, to race with any American yacht for the American cup, the international emblem which the *Puritan* and *Sachsen* sailed for last season. The committee in charge of the cup met to-day and in effect accepted the challenge, though it will have to go before the club for ratification.

London, March 29th.—A curious *contretemps* took place during the Queen's reception at Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain, anxious to welcome his neighboring potentate to his good city Birmingham, stretched forth his hand to shake that of her Majesty. The Sovereign, however, not possibly being aware that she was in the presence of a brother monarch and within his domain, did not respond to his condescending cordiality, and managed to get out of the difficulty by arranging a convenient button on one of her gloves.

The Queen will hold two drawing rooms at Birmingham Palace in May. It is probable that both these functions will take place during the second week of that month, the dates now mentioned being Wednesday, the 11th, and Friday, the 13th.

The Prince of Wales will hold a levee at St. James' Palace towards the end of next month, probably on Monday, April 25th.

That sensible woman, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, has just managed to procure an opportunity of hearing the plain and whole-some truth about herself, after a fashion usually denied to royalties by the cringing courtiers who surround them. Her Majesty, who devotes much of her time to music, was so persistently assured by her attendants that her voice was more than equal to that of any prima donna that she began to consider whether she was justified in concealing such talent in a

napkin, but before displaying her gifts *coram populo* she wisely resolved to obtain an unbiased opinion. This she got straight from the eminent Professor Dunanics in Bucharest, to whom she went *incognito*, and who, after trying her powers, informed her bluntly that she had perhaps just sufficient voice to qualify her for a chorus girl in an operetta, to which, however, her face and figure were unfortunately not adapted.

The Prince of Wales has sent a portrait of himself to the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which he was elected an honorary member when he was in America in 1860.

The Emperor Williams' physicians are anxious to get him away from Berlin as soon as possible, and it is expected that he will remove to Wiesbaden for three weeks about April 12th. The Empress is then going to Baden-Baden for a month and she will not return to Berlin before November.

New York, March 30th.—Advices from London state that King Thebaw's remarkable collection of Oriental MSS., handed down to him as an heirloom, has been secured for the Indian Office. Many of these manuscripts are extremely valuable, inasmuch as they treat almost exclusively of the modern history of Burma and Siam. They for the first time give an insight into the peculiar views held by the Burmese people and their leaders of their European visitors, and, dating as they do, from the time of the Portuguese settlement, they must be regarded as historic authorities of the greatest value.

New York, March 30th.—The Sun says: At 8 o'clock on next Friday morning Johann Most, editor, anarchist and general disturber, will be discharged from Blackwell's Island. His fine of \$350 was paid to Clerk Spark on the 12th of last month, so there will be nothing to interfere with his liberty when his sentence has expired. He has been a good prisoner, and two months have been knocked off his time for not making any trouble.

London, March 30th.—Great excitement was created about the House of Commons this afternoon about a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Balfour, the Irish Secretary. At first it was reported that an attempt had been made on the Home

Secretary, but the mistake grew out of his being the next-door neighbor of the Irish

Secretary. The police profess to believe that there has been a really serious attempt against Balfour's life.

The whole story is regarded

by many as a story devised to influence

public opinion in favor of the Coercion bill.

The officers of the British Government

fright very easily when any question of Irish

legislation is pending. Some fifteen or twenty

detectives are kept at Liverpool to examine

bags landed from American steamers for

dynamite.

According to reports received here, it appears that last evening the attention of a clerk at the Oxford-street Postoffice was directed to a small box addressed to Mr. Balfour. His suspicious being raised, the box, which was of very small dimensions, was opened and found to contain a small phial, with springs attached. The bottle, with its contents, was conveyed at once to the proper authorities, and the phial is now in the possession of Colonel Majendie, her Majesty's Inspector of Explosives. The phial is similar to those found in homeopathic traveling chests, and is of exceedingly small dimensions. Mr. Balfour dined with a friend recently, and stated that he had received a number of threatening letters, one bidding him to prepare to meet his God.

An inquiry at Scotland Yard this afternoon your representative was courteously given some further particulars. A cardboard box, which resembled such as a jeweler would use for a scarf-pin, was posted last night in a pillar-box in Oxford street. It was addressed to one Balfour, at the House of Commons, and being without stamps it at once caused suspicion. The package was thereupon handed over to the police, who examined it and found it to contain a small glass bottle, such as might contain a homeopathic dose, and a piece of wire. The bottle was filled with a brown powdery substance.

The suspicious parcel was sent at once to Colonel Majendie, who now has it under examination. Inspector Williamson was unable to express any opinion as to the contents of the box.

Apparently, from the brown color, it is

not fulminate of mercury, but it may, of course, be a destructive compound of some other kind.

"On the other hand," added Mr. Williamson, "it may have been

only a practical joke, or an attempt at intimidation."

London, March 30th.—On May 22d, the Sunday after Ascension Day, the Speaker and

House of Commons will attend St. Margaret's

Westminster, their recognized church, at the

Jubilee Thanksgiving Service. The preacher

will be the Bishop of Ripon. The last

occasion on which the House of Commons

attended church in state was May 4, 1856,

but the occasion which is best remembered

was on March 21, 1855, when Canon Melville

preached before the House during the

Crimean war.

New York, March 31st.—The Star's Berlin

special of March 30th says: They are

hunting the Czar close and may soon end

the race. A dispatch received to-night

from St. Petersburg says that it is authoritatively

stated that another attempt on

the Czar's life was made at his retired

palace at Gatschina yesterday, despite the

numerous guards which surrounded him

and the extraordinary precautions which

had been taken for his safety. Dispatches

received from other sources at a late hour

to-night, confirm the report telegraphed

from St. Petersburg that a well planned

and desperate attempt has been made to

kill the Czar. The nihilists say that the

Czar has been banished to Gatschina, which

is now his prison and a prison so large that

he cannot escape. They declare that they

sentenced him to death and that his death is

only a question of time.

The revolt against the autocratic and

despotic Government is believed to be

universal throughout Russia and to

include all classes of people in the kingdom.

It is said that the nihilists are stronger,

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Paris, April 21st.—A great sensation has been produced here by the news that a French official has been arrested on German territory and sent handcuffed to Metz. The accounts received from French sources state that M. Schneebel, the functionary in question, is an inspector of police at the railway station of Pagny-sur-Moselle, near the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Hentsch, the police inspector at Ars-sur-Moselle, on the other side of the boundary, had written several letters to M. Schneebel, inviting the French official to confer with him respecting the various details of their respective services.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock M. Schneebel crossed the frontier alone and went on his way to Ars-sur-Moselle, but had scarcely made his appearance on German territory when two gendarmes, attired in white blouses, threw themselves upon him and hurling him, after a desperate struggle, to the ground, placed handcuffs on him. Some laborers, who were at work in a vineyard hard by, were spectators of the scene and they relate that M. Schneebel, who is a strong, well-built man, offered obstinate resistance and the Germans had some trouble in overcoming him. M. Schneebel was conducted by his captors to Metz, where the party arrived at 4 o'clock. The French inspector was immediately examined by the authorities.

The telegrams received here state that the sons for M. Schneebel's arrest are entirely unknown. It is true that a Metz newspaper declares that the agitation of the Patriotic League had something to do with it, but we are assured that there is no foundation for the assertion. The feeling all along the frontier is described as very strong, and a Nancy correspondent is whether in arresting M. Schneebel the Germans wish to produce a *causus beli*. It must be remembered that these are the French counts of the incident and that no explanation has yet been received from German sources.

The French, in their indignation, declare that a trap was deliberately laid for M. Schneebel, and they assume that his arrest is intended as a fresh test of their forbearance. The use of the words *causus beli* and the significance given by some of the Paris journals to the affair proves the excitement which the incident has produced in some quarters. Strangely enough, at this very moment the late President of the Patriotic League is abusing the French Government in his pusillanimity.

Paris, April 21st.—M. Schneebel, special French Commissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle, has been arrested by the German police. He had received severals from the German Police Commissioner at Ars-sur-Moselle asking him to come to that place and confer with him regarding frontier service. He finally agreed to do so. While on his way to Ars-sur-Moselle he was roughly seized by German police and taken to Neveant, from which place he was sent to Metz.

The *Metzer Zeitung* says that Schneebel's arrest was due to his connection with anti-German agitations conducted by the Patriotic League, but the people of Pagny-sur-Moselle declare this to be entirely untrue, and say he had nothing to do with the agitation. The incident has thrown the inhabitants of Metz and Nancy into the wildest state of excitement.

Business was unfavorably affected by the arrest of M. Schneebel.

The market for 8-cent rents for account became flat, and 10-cent rents declined 44 centimes during the afternoon, closing at the lowest price.

The arrest of M. Schneebel caused a profound sensation, and it is feared that may lead to an unfortunate result.

Paris calls it "another provocation," and asks if Bismarck is seeking a *causus beli*.

The Germans requested Schneebel to set up one of the posts which mark the frontier line. The commissary crossed the boundary and advanced a few yards on German soil, when he was seized by the German police. The agents were disguised in gray blouses. He knocked the agents down and escaped back to French territory, but was again seized, handcuffed and sent to Metz, where he was placed in a prison in which accused persons are confined before trial. The warrant for his arrest emanated from the Public Prosecutor at Metz, who acted under instructions from Strasbourg. The French Prosecutor at Nancy has gone to Pagny to inquire into the affair. Most of the Paris evening papers make no comment on the event. The *Liberté* says that it is expedient to refrain from comment until Germany shall have explained the occurrence.

London, April 22nd.—There is a very uneasy feeling in well-informed circles over the strained relations between France and Germany. It is apparent to any one who has followed the daily record of events in Alsace-Lorraine during the last month that the German authorities have gone out of their way to irritate the French, and have an outward appearance of seeking to provoke difficulties. Arrests for petty offenses all throughout these two provinces have been very common, to call out "Vive la France!" is enough to incur imprisonment. The expulsion of French people from the two provinces and forbidding the use of the language in the schools and pulpits are harsh measures, calculated to fan the irritation.

The event reported yesterday of the arrest of Schneebel, a French official, by the German authorities, has made a grave issue.

The French people are very much excited.

Some of the reports from Paris to-night say that this official was arrested on French soil.

territory. The falling of stocks on the Bourse this afternoon is an indication of the gravity of the incident. The French people are cautioned against over-excitement. The authorities intend to investigate the arrest and to demand an explanation from the German Government. If this explanation is demanded and refused the most serious possible situation will at once be presented. If Bismarck wishes to force a war he will, of course, refuse an explanation.

During the last two weeks there has been a great deal of excitement in Paris over the proposal to produce Wagner's opera of *Lohengrin*. The papers have been filled with arguments against the production, simply upon the ground that it was the work of a German. It was intended to bring out the opera tomorrow night, but the authorities have ordered that it should be postponed on account of the excitement over the Schneebel incident. The outcome of this will be watched with the closest interest. The general impression among military men is that Bismarck is in favor of war. They say that the German army is now larger than can well be maintained by the German Government; the burden of taxation necessary to support it being so great that the Germans will not stand it. Bismarck cannot afford to reduce his army so long as the French are as strong as they now are. To force a war, some of these military authorities say, would be an easy way out of the difficulty.

The French papers of to-day, while they are conservative, all speak very plainly.

They all insist that an explanation must be demanded. The *Figaro*'s correspondent at Nancy says that the tri-colored German flag which indicates the German frontier in Schneebel's district had been overthrown.

Schneebel had been called upon by the Germans to replace it. Schneebel went to the frontier, but the German Commissioner of Ars-sur-Moselle was not there and he returned to Pagny. On Tuesday morning the French Commissioner received a letter from his German colleague making an appointment for Wednesday morning and giving ill health as a reason for not meeting him on Sunday. On Wednesday Schneebel set out from Pagny and walked to the frontier. On arriving within a few feet of the frontier, instead of finding the German, he was confronted by two individuals in white blouses, who seized him and began at once to try and drag him across the frontier. He retired a dozen yards and struggled with his assailants. In the struggle the white blouses were torn, disclosing brown uniforms. A number of peasants witnessed the affray, but did not dare to interfere. Schneebel was overpowered and carried across the frontier and imprisoned.

The *Figaro*, in speaking of it editorially, says: Schneebel knew well that he had a very difficult post to fill, and he kept himself strictly within the line of his duties. He was on good terms with the German Commissioner across the frontier. We must believe that there has been some great error committed, perhaps a voluntary incident by some German policeman. Otherwise, it is a matter the gravity of which it would be useless to conceal. Reports are telegraphed to us from Nancy of great excitement. One says that war is already declared. These reports are of a kind that is dangerous. It may be that they are circulated by an agent of Bismarck.

The Reichstag has been now reconvened for two days. It will be asked to vote 200,000,000 marks for a military credit and 90,000,000 marks for a railroad to be used for strategic purposes. It is proposed to lay a tax on sugar and brandy. The vote upon all these questions is not certain.

The *Figaro* also calls attention to the fact that German patrols swarmed along the frontier just before the last campaign.

It says: We are in the presence of the same kind of a situation again and we must reply to it as we replied to the provocations of February, by calmness.

The *Gaulois* says: Bismarck either desires peace or he seeks war. If he desires peace it is evident that the incident is not of his doing, and the moment that that is decided it can be naturally explained and no longer exist.

If, on the contrary, he desires war: if he wished to force us to declare war: if it is necessary to have a pretext. There must be a good pretext, such as a capable man like him would be able to invent.

It is not reasonable to believe that so great a man as he would have devised so trivial a project.

We therefore wager that the incident is the result of a misunderstanding, which will be explained to-morrow.

Henri Bochfort in his paper calls the incident a provocation. He thinks that the insult was premeditated and is the result of three months' preparation. The general tone of the other papers is in accord with the moderate opinion given in the *Figaro* and *Gaulois*.

Paris, April 22nd.—The arrest of French Commissary Schneebel of Pagny-sur-Moselle by the German police after he had been decoyed over the frontier is regarded as a serious matter in official circles. Goblet, Prime Minister, and Flourens, Foreign Minister, were in conference until midnight last night for the purpose of determining what action to take in the premises, and they again met this morning to further consider the subject.

La Patrie says the government has demanded an explanation of the arrest from Germany.

The French newspapers generally regard the occurrence as a direct provocation on Germany's part, and exhort the people to be calm and not to play Prince Bismarck's

The papers are unanimous in the statement that M. Schneebel was arrested on French soil by a German officer, who took him into custody. The *Temps* publishes a dispatch from Strasburg, stating that German officials suspected Schneebel of having relations with persons in Germany for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the military measures being taken around Metz for the use of the French military officials. The authorities of the Foreign Office believe that the German Government will make an explanation of the affair that will calm the present indignation felt by the French.

The Government will not complain to Germany of the arrest of Schneebel until full inquiries have been made into the case.

L'Intransigeant, of which Henri Bochfort is the editor, is the only paper that is rabid in its comments on the affair. The other Paris papers are moderate in their references to it.

Flourens will await the result of a minute inquiry on the spot before demanding reparation from Germany for the arrest.

Schneebel's arrest was badly interpreted in the stock market, and rents fell to 78 francs 80 centimes. There was an improved feeling on the Bourse at the close of business and rents advanced to 79 francs 50 centimes.

The arrest also caused a depression in the London stock market.

The Nancy Procurer's official report of Schneebel's arrest states that Schneebel advanced a few steps across the frontier and met an individual with whom he began a conversation when a policeman in disguise seized him. An assistant of the policeman then rushed out of ambush and a desperate struggle ensued. Schneebel succeeded in escaping from his captors and crossed to French territory, but his assailants pursued him, dragged him back, and, despite his protests, they bound him forcibly and led him away to prison.

It is reported that Bismarck, in the course of a speech to-day, said that it was impossible to foresee whether the bellicose French people who used to make an onslaught on Germany three or four times every century, would keep or break the Frankfort treaty.

Berlin, April 22nd.—It is announced that the arrest of Schneebel was ordered by the Judge who had been conducting inquiries into treasonable practices in Alsace-Lorraine.

The arrest of Schneebel was the outcome of an ordinary judicial proceeding.

The judge who ordered the arrest did so, it is stated, on evidence implicating him in an attempt to subvert the allegiance of the Alsaciens to Germany. The German authorities say that his being a foreigner does not exempt Schneebel from punishment.

They say that the moment he was caught on German territory he was under the jurisdiction of the German courts.

London, April 23rd.—There is a quiet feeling concerning the Schneebel incident to-day. Reports from Berlin put a different color on the matter. At the same time they do not mitigate the fearful gravity of the situation. Speaking to-night at a dinner given by the Press Club, Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the British forces, spoke of the preparations that he had been making during last year to put his army in a state of readiness for action. He spoke of the importance of the work, and its special importance at this time when the European horizon was so dark and foreboding.

This sentence created a profound sensation, coming from so prominent an official as Viscount Cross, who is a special friend of the Queen and her confidential adviser in all private matters. He sat just at the right of the speaker. He looked shocked and surprised at so sensational a statement in the presence of over 200 London newspaper reporters.

Reports from Berlin say that Schneebel was arrested on German soil and he will have to suffer for a violation of German law for treasonable practices in Alsace-Lorraine. They charge that he has used his utmost efforts to induce men enlisted in Alsace-Lorraine in the German army to desert, and it is for this offense that he is to be tried. The question now rests upon the fact of whether the arrest was made on French or German soil.

Bismarck has notified the French Government that if it can be shown that the arrest was made on French soil the prisoner will be surrendered.

The French officials sent to investigate this affair have reported to their Government that the arrest was made on French soil. This the German officials dispute and probably will not concede.

The St. James Gazette, in summing up the German position to-night, says: Now, if that is the position of affairs, then we must conclude that Germany did not intend to make a quarrel with France, but that she is determined to deal with a French official in a high-handed way, careless of the fact that the offense and its punishment must touch French sensibilities to the quick, and regardless of the consequences, though the result may be war.

This, we say, is how the matter looks at present, and if we are right, the French have a sort of trial before them. In that case the Germans will probably deny that their prisoner was taken on French soil, we will not say untrue, and will either proceed to punish Schneebel or release him only on condition of a strict apology from the Government for his alleged misconduct.

Either alternative would be hard to pursue the necessary action.

bear, and yet, if it comes to that, the French will probably submit. However, it is still possible to hope for a more friendly termination of the incident, which yet looks rather worse, while we write, than it did yesterday—no better, to say the least.

The *Times* to-day says: If it should prove to be the case that Schneebel has so far forgotten his duty as a French official as to engage in plots against Germany, and has been arrested on German soil, there is no reason to condemn him, far less to make his arrest a national question. But if it turns out that he was seized on French soil or trapped into crossing the frontier, a powerful Government, sensitive of its honor, would no doubt vindicate all share in the transaction. Melancholy, however, must be the reflection on the state of things in which a scuffle at a frontier station can fill the world with apprehension. To such a pass have things come that an event unimportant in itself, if it had occurred elsewhere, is regarded with so much gravity.

The two Governments may have no difficulty in dealing with the immediate question, but when will they get rid of the apprehension and sensitiveness which makes such trivial incidents serious?

Berlin, April 23rd. The *North German Gazette* semi-officially states that the arrest of M. Schneebel took place on German soil. The authorities had received information that M. Schneebel had been conducting himself in a suspicious manner at Metz and other places on the frontier. A German official, who is believed to be an accomplice of M. Schneebel, has been arrested at Metz. The German Government has not ordered, nor could it approve, anything contrary to international law. The statement that M. Schneebel was decoyed into German territory is untrue.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes a Metz dispatch in reference to the letter written by Herr Gauzsch, German Commissary of Police, inviting M. Schneebel to confer with him upon the erection of a frontier post.

Herr Gauzsch writes: "If you have any communication to make to me which should neither be heard by Government officials, or by German agents, visit me in my private room." This was sent in reply to a message from M. Schneebel, who had been tampering with Herr Gauzsch and other German officials.

The feeling in German official circles is that too much has been made of the incident. The documents relating to the official inquiry will be forwarded to Paris, providing that Mr. Schneebel's arrest was legal. Public interest in the matter is abating. The Bourse did not share in the agitation to-day. At Paris the market has been flat to-day, international securities declining from 4 to 4 per cent. This, however, was not due to any alarm in connection with the Schneebel affair. The fact is realized that Germany is now in danger of war neither more nor less than at any time since January. Prince Bismarck is determined to stamp out French conspirators in Alsace-Lorraine. French sympathizers must either remain inactive or go to French territory.

Germanizing measures are being carried out systematically throughout Alsace-Lorraine; for instance, four merchants of the town of Diersen have been expelled since Monday for adhering to their French nationality. Each of them received twenty-four hours' notice to quit. At Chateau Salins a man was arrested for flaunting the French colors at a local ball. At the Sarreguemines tribunal a workman named Gapp was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shouting "Vive la France." A workman named Schmitt was sentenced by the same Court to one month's imprisonment for wearing tri-colored ribbons, and a workman named Siebold to ten weeks' imprisonment for acting as correspondent of the French Patriotic League.

The treatment of French adherents may have a great effect upon the French public and hasten a collision between the two nations, but these measures are believed to be forced upon the German authorities, who have instructions to deal with all peaceful inhabitants as German subjects.

The *National Zeitung* says: Anxiety is groundless. We are convinced that the Government will not approve of anything not in conformity with the international law.

It is well known that Germany has often allowed French spies to go free, and it is improbable that Schneebel was decoyed into Germany,

so as to allow of his seizure by German officials. It has already been distinctly denied that there was any attempt made to decoy Schneebel.

Paris, April 23rd.—The Cabinet to-day discussed Schneebel's arrest, Surier, Minister of Justice, submitted a report made of the affair to the Procurer of Nancy, within whose jurisdiction the arrest took place, and the evidence introduced at the judicial inquiry, showing that the arrest was made on French soil. The Cabinet, as a result of the discussion, resolved that Flourens, Foreign Minister, communicate to the German Ambassador, and through Herkert, the French Ambassador at Berlin, Germany, the subject-matter of the documents.

The *Republique Française* says that the German Government has informed Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Bismarck admits that if the arrest of Commissary Schneebel was made on French territory, international law will require his release.

The French papers persistently urge calmness, and that the Government be left to

pursue the necessary action.

The public feeling here concerning the arrest of Schneebelen has grown much calmer. It has transpired that the Leipzig Court, previous to the arrests, had condemned Schneebelen for high treason in inciting recruits to desert.

Vienna, April 23.—Some of the Embassadors at Berlin have been assured that no serious results will follow the arrest of Schneebelen.

London, April 24th.—The excitement in Paris over the Schneebelen incident is growing. All of the papers devote more space than ever to the correspondence and dispatches on the subject. Mme. Schneebelen has been permitted to visit her husband with her son. She says that a German police agent met her at the frontier and insisted upon accompanying her to the prison where her husband was confined. They were permitted to talk with him only in the presence of three police agents. They were forbidden to carry on a conversation in any but the German language. The wife was forbidden to question her husband concerning any particulars of his arrest. Schneebelen was in good health and confident that he would soon be released. Mme. Schneebelen has furnished a copy of the following letter, which was sent to her husband by the German Commissioner Gantsch, and which is said to have induced him to go to the frontier, where he was arrested:

My Dear Colleague:—I have a communication to make to you which concerns neither the German nor the French governments, but in order to make this communication to you, we should be alone, and if you are willing we will take advantage of the question of the frontier post to have the meeting.

(Signed) GAUTSCHE.

His wife strongly advised him against going to keep this appointment, but he insisted upon going. The report of the French Inspector declares that Schneebelen was some thirty feet from the frontier and on French territory when the arrest was made.

The German Chargé d'Affaires, Count Leyden, has submitted to the French Minister two dispatches from Bismarck. In the first a German official said: "Bismarck directs me to renew to you, officially, the assurances which I gave you Friday concerning the intentions of the Imperial Government. In case it is shown that Schneebelen's arrest took place upon French territory, the principles of international law will require that Schneebelen shall be immediately set free and conducted to the frontier." In the second dispatch he says: "Bismarck has charged me to declare that the official investigation at Metz has not yet been completed, and that when it is he will send a note, giving the details of the judgment and also a recital of the fact that Schneebelen has been under surveillance for several weeks on the charge of inciting treasonable insurrection against the German authorities in Alsace-Lorraine."

It is not believed that a formal report from the German Government upon this subject will be made before the close of the week.

The French Minister at Berlin has been instructed to abstain from any official communications with the German Government except under positive and special instructions from his Government at Paris. He will have a conference with Bismarck on next Thursday, for the purpose of formally presenting the demand of the French Government for an explanation. General Boulanger remains very silent. Discipline in the French army is now maintained as rigidly as if a declaration of war had actually been made. A young officer belonging to one of the line regiments, on duty near Paris, obtained during the week two days' leave of absence to visit Paris. He over-stayed his leave seven hours and was arrested at a dinner party last night as a deserter, and sent back to appear before a court-martial to-morrow.

A dispatch from Mayence says: Since 1870 there has never been as many important movements of troops in the Rhenish provinces as now. I heard yesterday a workman say it looked like a year of great war. At this writing the equipment of military cars at Mayence and at Dusseldorf is completed. In three days they could transport 250,000 men. The second series of cars, in the interior of Germany and Bavaria, are capable of transporting in four days 280,000 men.

The Russian papers at St. Petersburg comment very freely upon the situation. The *Nowouar Temps* recalls the Benedicti incident, which brought on suddenly a war, and says we may result from some such incident as the Schneebelen affair. It states the Russian proverb, that "It was a funny candle which caused the great fire at Moscow."

In Vienna the papers devote great space to this incident. The *New Free Press* says this incident will not lead to war if the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin are firm in their resolutions for peace.

It insists, however, that if the arrest of Schneebelen took place upon French territory Bismarck will give satisfaction to France in reply to any politely worded request for the same, and says that if Bismarck really desired war he would find a better pretext. The Vienna *Allegemeine Zeitung* says: The political horizon is not favorable at this moment to Germany. At Berlin they should avoid needlessly offending the susceptibilities of the French. An order should be issued directing the authorities on the frontier to use more prudence. The Vienna *Tagblatt* believes that the affair will be arranged, but it also says that it is probable that Europe will soon be menaced with new surprises. The Cologne *Gazette* says that Schneebelen was not inveigled across the frontier into German territory, but that he crossed the line to receive reports of some of his spies, and that he was arrested at a conference with them.

The Berlin papers treat the matter very coolly. The *National Gazette* expresses the opinion that the incident will not disturb the peaceful relations between France and Germany. A Berlin despatch says that the arrest of Schneebelen took place when the latter was leaving the house of Antoine, the father of the Alsace-Lorraine deputy to the Reichstag who was recently expelled from Alsace-Lorraine. An investigation, this despatch says, will show that Schneebelen transmitted funds from Paris to the support of the patriotic league in Alsace-Lorraine to foment rebellion against the German authorities. It is further charged in the same despatch that Schneebelen himself is a member on the list of this league.

The prompt vote of the Reichstag to give an additional 170,000,000 marks for further strengthening of the army is regarded as significant. This is an item of extraordinary expenditure and is not included in the regular war budget.

Berlin, April 24th.—The commission at Metz, investigating the case of the French commissary Schneebelen, reports that the arrest was undoubtedly made upon German soil. There are numerous charges of high treason against Schneebelen, and the evidence against him is overwhelming.

Paris, April 24th.—Schneebelen is a knight of the Legion of Honor. He refused a high German office in 1870, and was immediately expelled from Germany.

Paris, April 25th.—It is stated that Von Leyden, the German Chargé d'Affaires, has informed M. Blauroens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Bismarck regretted that the Leipzig Court had ordered the arrest of Schneebelen, without consulting the Chancellor, for an offense concerning which Bismarck reversed his opinion.

Berlin, April 25th.—The tone of the comments of the press on the Schneebelen affair and fresh rumors in relation to his arrest are causing alarm in Berlin.

The Judge who issued the warrant for the arrest of Schneebelen asserts that he possesses convincing proof that Schneebelen was the principal of a party of conspirators in league with French officers who met at the cafe Elsner in Strasburg. The proprietor of the cafe and two architects named Klein and Grobent have been arrested.

Rome, April 25th.—The Pope to-day sent confidential notes to the French and German Government offering to act as mediator in the Schneebelen affair.

Madrid, April 18th.—Marshal Bazaine was to-day assaulted by a Frenchman who attacked him with a poniard, exclaiming: "J'ai venge ma patrie!" The Marshal was dangerously wounded about the head. His assailant is believed to be a correspondent of a Paris newspaper.

London, April 19th.—Additional particulars of the stabbing of Marshal Bazaine say that the would-be assassin gained access to the Marshal by pretending to be a newspaper correspondent. About a year ago Mme. Bazaine went to Mexico with the younger children, leaving the Marshall here with the eldest son, who is serving in the

Cazabon Regiment of the Spanish army.

Marshal Bazaine was living in a small apartment at New Castille with a manservant. Six months ago, while walking, he fell and broke his leg, since which time he has been confined to his room, where he generally sat in an arm-chair receiving but few visitors, living on a small allowance from his wife. The servant refused to admit the visitor on Sunday, but seeing his insistence yesterday he showed him in and left him with the Marshal.

London, April 18th.—The *Times*, as a proof of its assertion, at the conclusion of its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," that it has further documentary evidence, prints a *fac simile* letter signed by Parnell and supposed to have been addressed to Egan to pacify his subordinates when Parnell publicly denounced the Phoenix Park murders. The letter fills one side of an ordinary sheet of note paper and is in a strange hand-writing. "Yours very truly, Charles P. Parnell," in Parnell's writing is at the top of the other leaf. The *Times* suggests that the signature was so written so that it could be torn off, if necessary. The letter, which is dated simply 15, 5, 82, without an address, is as follows:

Dear Sir: I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce murder was the only course open to us.

To do that promptly was plainly

our best policy, but you can tell him and all others concerned, that though I regret the

accident of Lord Cavendish's death, I cannot

refuse to admit that Burke got more than

his deserts. You are at liberty to show him

this and others whom you can trust also.

But let my address be known. He can write to the House of Commons.

The *Times* says: Parnell cannot expect

that the simple repudiation of this letter

will have any weight with public opinion.

He must bring more solid proofs to annul

the effect of the disclosure.

New York, April 22nd.—Prominent Irishmen here suspect two men of being con-

cerned in the forgery of Parnell's name to

the letter printed in the London *Times*.

One is James McDermott, the informer, on

whose testimony several men concerned in

dynamic outrages in Birmingham and

Liverpool were sent to prison; the other is

Richard Pigott, formerly editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, for many years the mouth-

piece of the extreme Nationalists, before it

was renamed *United Ireland*. Some time

ago Pigott threatened to "disclose" some-

thing to publish some mysterious docu-

ments of such an extraordinary character

that no answer could be made to them.

He wrote to Egan saying the Government was

willing to give him (Pigott) any amount of

money for the papers, but he would agree

not to publish them if the Treasurer of the

Land League would give him £500. Egan

wrote a scathing letter in reply, inviting the

publication of all Pigott possibly could write

about him and refusing to give a bribe in

payment of silence.

Lincoln (Neb.), April 22nd.—Patrick Egan's attention having been called to the

statement of the London cables that the

managers of the London *Times* have

thrown out hints that they will publish

other letters, which they say are not less

important than the alleged facsimile, now

creating much controversy, he said that he

had received an intimation from Omaha

and other quarters some weeks ago that the

Pinkerton agency was making efforts to

obtain specimens of his handwriting, and in

view of this fact, he should not be at all

surprised if the *Times*, as the instrument of

loyal union, would endeavor to get off some

forgery on him.

Chicago, April 25th.—The *Inter-Ocean's*

Washington special says: Gentlemen con-

versant with the facts in the matter said

to-day: There are unmistakable indica-

tions, that a proclamation of non-inter-

course with Canada on the basis of the

Edwards bill is regarded by the Adminis-

tration as almost inevitable. In view of

the rapture and the international complica-

tions which must inevitably result from

the adoption of this course, complaint is

made of the sectional manner in which the

fisheries question has been handled. It is

charged that the champions of the New

England fishery interests in Congress have

pursued a course that has been shifting,

contradictory and unwarranted. They have

ignored the nation's ownership of the

fisheries of Northeastern America. The

temporary arrangement entered into by

Secretary Bayard with Minister West on the

22nd of June, 1885, has been held up as part

of a plot to betray the fishing interests, when

in point of fact it secured our fishermen from

molestation during the unexpired balance of

the fishing season and prevented complications

of a positively serious character.

In contrast with declarations of the Sen-

ate report, on which both houses acted in

the passing of the Non-intercourse bill, and

which said that the privilege of purchasing

baits in Canadian ports was of no

value to American fishermen, attention is

called to the fact that eight cases in which

the Government has been asked to take

action in behalf of American vessels, and

in which the Secretary of State has pro-

tested in the most vigorous terms, all

hinged on this bait question, and nothing

else. Lord Salisbury's latest proposition

to extend the provisions of the Washington

treaty without the indemnity clause, was

considered at Gloucester an impudent pro-

position, and because of its carrying with it

the free-fish clause, which was not included

in Secretary Bayard's temporary arrange-

ment, it is denounced in Toronto as an un-

worthy surrender of Canadian interests.

The conclusion is therefore believed to be

inevitable that non-intercourse will first be

proclaimed, to be followed, as is

anticipated, by a joint commission to adjust

the matter in dispute, which was the course

originally recommended.

London, April 25th.—In view of the ap-

proach of the fishing season, Gourley, mem-

ber of Parliament for Sunderland, intends

before the adjournment of the House, to

urge the Government to make a more satis-

factory declaration in regard to the settle-

ment of the dispute with America.

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Berlin, May 24th.—Urgent business questions have arisen in the Imperial Foreign Office, and Count Herbert Bismarck, at present visiting the Earl of Rosberry in Dublin, has been summoned to return to consider them.

New York, May 25th.—In an editorial referring to its cable on the Anglo-Turkish convention the *Tribune* says: "It is a most important diplomatic arrangement, providing for the evacuation of Egypt by the English troops at the end of three years. Various contingencies are anticipated, which will probably result in an indefinite postponement of the garrison's withdrawal, and even if that policy be carried out, the English are left at liberty to re-enter the country whenever their presence may be required. The convention fixes the date for evacuation, and while our London correspondent is undoubtedly right in concluding that the event will never occur, the limitation of the period of occupation is a matter of great diplomatic significance. Russia is ordinarily represented to be the most faithless nation in Europe respecting diplomatic engagements. Her conduct in withdrawing her garrison from Bulgaria in accordance with the pledges made to the powers contrasts strangely with England's protracted delay in fulfilling Gladstone's promise in relation to Egypt. The Russian troops went out at the appointed time and no provision was made for their return in any new emergency. The English garrison has halted year after year, and while the date is now fixed it is hedged about with so many provisions that it is evident that the British Government expect to hold Egypt permanently."

Vienna, May 24th.—The *Tagblatt* has received a telegram from Odessa, stating that the Czar returned to St. Petersburg from the Don Cossack country three days earlier than he had intended, owing to an attempt made by a student to kill him on Wednesday night, during the festivities at Novo-Cherkask, by firing at him as he rode by in his carriage.

Paris, May 24th.—For some time past French troops, especially cavalry, have been continually practicing in night maneuvers. Now it is a regiment of horses, which is sent to reconnoitre a tract of country under cover of darkness. Another evening a garrison of some provincial town is suddenly aroused and packed off with horses, guns, bag and baggage by rail to some station, where it is regaled with hasty meal and sent back as rapidly as it had come.

To-night, however, the concentration of troops on a much larger scale is taking place at Champigny and Joinville, situated to the southeast of Paris. No less than 10,000 men have been called out to capture by assault the Finsundeville port, which will be defended by the Vincennes garrison. All kinds of novel inventions are to be called into requisition, and the results of these experiments are being awaited with intense interest by military experts.

Paris, May 24th.—In view of the failure of all combinations to effect a settlement of the ministerial question, President Grevy has recalled M. Floquet and appealed to his patriotism to form a Cabinet.

Floquet conferred to-day with Léon Gambetta, General Boulanger and Berthier. If Floquet accepts the task of forming a ministry he will assume the post of Minister of the Interior. Rouvier will be Minister of Finance, and Flourens will be urged to retain the foreign portfolio. The Radicals will support Goblet for President of the Chamber of Deputies, if Floquet becomes Premier. Floquet had a conference with General Boulanger this evening. The turn affairs has taken is considered a victory for Boulanger.

La France says: Etienne will be Minister of Works, Sans-Léry or Viatte Minister of Agriculture, Bayeux Minister of Justice, Admiral Aube or Admiral Bourgeois Minister of Marine, and Bourcq Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment of Bourcq is to be made, however, only in the event of Flourens finally declining the foreign portfolio.

Rome, May 24th.—The Pope, in an allocution yesterday, referred to the religious peace with Prussia, which the Pope said he had made every effort to attain. Continuing the Pope said: "Thanks to the equitable and peaceful sentiments of Emperor William and his counselors, the Prussian Government removed the more serious inconveniences and then accepted the various practical conditions of peace by which some of the former laws against the Church have been repealed and others mitigated. Something remains to be done, but we must rejoice at what we have obtained, and above all in regard to the free actions of the Pope in the government of the Church in Prussia. God grant that Italy, which is peculiarly dear to us, may share the spirit of peace with which we are animated toward all nations. We earnestly desire that Italy should put aside her unhappy differences with the papacy, whose dignity is violated chiefly by the conspiracy of sects. The means of obtaining concord would be objected to by no power in the enjoyment of full and real liberty, while far from injuring Italy, it could powerfully contribute to her prosperity."

Brussels, May 24th.—Labor outrages continue throughout the mining districts of Belgium, and many arrests are being made. In consequence of night Socialist demonstrations in Brussels, processions and gatherings in public streets have been prohibited.

The Charleroi strikers attempted to carry out their threatened march on Brussels, but were charged by gendarmes just after starting and were dispersed. No blood was shed.

London, May 24th.—Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., (Conservative), and proprietor of the *Morning Post*, in an address to his constituents last evening, said that after

the Whitenside recess the Government proposed to force the passage of the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill within the specific period, whether or no all the quendments of the bill are disposed of.

Dublin, May 24th.—Judge Boyd to-day ordered the release of Father Ryan and Father Slattery, imprisoned for refusing to testify to the "plan of campaign." The release is due to the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of Father Keller.

London, May 24th.—A dynamite bomb was exploded under the Police Court at Hopburn, Durham county, last night, partially destroying the building. The outrage was attributed to strikers.

London, May 24th.—The Reichstag has approved the international treaties for the protection of works of literature and art, and submarine cables.

London, May 24th.—The Cambridge University crew has agreed to row Harvard if the necessary funds to cover the expenses of the trip to America be raised.

London, May 24th.—Ex-Secretary Manning will sail for New York June 1st. His health is much improved.

Paris, May 23rd.—M. Clemenceau yesterday told M. Rouvier that he would not promise to support any Cabinet, but was willing to take office himself with young and new men. President Grevy still refuses to call M. Clemenceau, although he has soon several others. It is expected that the President will again ask M. de Freycinet to form the Ministry and that the Chambers will adjourn for another week.

President Grevy has sent M. Floquet and Rouvier to endeavor to induce M. de Freycinet to make another attempt to form a Cabinet.

Paris, May 23rd.—At the sale of the crown jewels Tiffany & Co. of New York bought three of the famous Mazarin diamonds for 425,000 francs. The four others went to European buyers. The price realized from the sale amounts to 6,500,000 francs. There are only a few more lots to sell.

The sale of the crown jewels was concluded to-day. The chief lot, a diamond headress, was sold in sixteen pieces for 650,000 francs. The proceeds of the nine days' sales amount to 6,864,000 francs.

New York, May 24th.—Tiffany's investments in the French crown jewels amount to \$487,056, more than a third of the total sum realized. They paid nothing for historical associations. Such of the jewels as are not sold

in Paris they will bring to New York in September. They have already sold three of their purchases to Americans.

London, May 23rd.—A Berlin correspondent says the Emperor's health is as good as it possibly can be at his advanced age and he is often in high spirits. The only cause which gives some apprehension to his medical advisers is his Majesty's invincible dislike of meat, which prevents him from eating even the smallest piece of beef. This is perhaps the reason why the Kaiser looks so pale when he appears in public.

St. Petersburg, May 23rd.—The *Novy Vremya* publishes a letter signed by General Tchernakoff advising Russia to give up the idea that the key of the Bosphorus is sought by the Government at Vienna and turn all her thoughts to the Rhine and Oder, place her arch enemy between the hammer and anvil and profit by the present favorable circumstances to avenge herself for the work of the Berlin Congress.

London, May 23rd.—A dispatch to a Vienna newspaper says that the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia has been operated upon for cancer in the throat. The dispatch gives no particulars and does not state whether or not the Crown Prince is in danger.

London, May 24th.—A dispatch from Berlin officially denies that the Crown Prince Frederick William is sick.

London, May 23rd.—Lord Colin Campbell, who recently brought a suit against his wife for divorce, has been declared bankrupt, on the petition of the Duke of Marlborough, who was codefendant in the divorce suit, and who lodged a petition in the Bankruptcy Court against Lord Colin for his costs.

Berlin, May 23rd.—The Westphalian Manufacturing Company will close its works in Russia, owing to the heavy duties imposed by the new tariff on material used by the company. Several failures of firms engaged in the textile trade are announced.

Constantinople, May 23rd.—The convention between England and Turkey relative to the control of Egypt requires the decision of all the Powers before it can become operative. England is to be mandatory of the Powers in the event of disorder in Egypt.

London, May 23rd.—Herr Tisza has notified France that Austria-Hungary will not take part in the Paris Exhibition officially, but will render assistance to exhibitors from the empire. It is understood that Russia has come to the same decision.

St. Petersburg, May 23rd.—The Czar and Czarina halted at Serpokhoy Saturday.

They visited the Cathedral and factory for the manufacture of small arms and afterward reviewed the troops. They were enthusiastically received.

London, May 23rd.—Sir Horace Jones, the architect, is dead, aged 68 years.

Paris, May 23rd.—Jean Dolfus, the manufacturer and political economist, is dead, aged 86 years.

Berlin, May 23rd.—The two subalterns arrested at Strasburg for high treason are charged with betraying to France secrets relating to the mobilization of German troops.

Rome, May 23rd.—At the Consistory to be held to-day, the Pope will raise to the Cardinals—Monsignor Pallante and Father Bausi—and preconize several new archbishops.

London, May 23rd.—Parnell's physicians have advised him to go to the seaside for the Whitenside holiday. His health is said to be improved.

London, May 24th.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that sixty houses were destroyed by fire near that city yesterday.

London, May 23rd.—Dispatches from Calcutta say that a Sepoy shot ten persons to day and then committed suicide.

London, May 23rd.—The Corporation of Dublin have decided not to attend the jubilee services.

London, May 23rd.—John Daws & Sons, iron manufacturers, have failed. The liabilities are \$150,000.

Quebec, May 23rd.—Lieutenant-Governor Masson has resigned in consequence of ill health.

London, May 23rd.—Prince Leopold arrived at Southampton yesterday.

Rome, May 23rd.—Buccelli Garibaldi has been elected Deputy for Rome.

London, May 23rd.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, intimated that no reply had been received from the United States Government to Lord Salisbury's dispatch of March 24th relative to the fisheries dispute. Similar measures, he said, would be adopted for the approaching fisheries season as were in force last season. The Government would use their powers with moderation.

Bulford, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Gladstone to-night, promised to procure, during recess, the return of the Irish Agrarian Crimes bill before the end of May.

W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, said the Government's views regarding the amendments to the Crimes bill were that those amendments which related to intimidation should be decided upon in committee. The other amendments were not of a serious nature, until they came to Sir Charles Brasell's amendment for the omission of the eighth sub-section, relating to the Whiteboy acts. The Government would withdraw that sub-section for the present, reserving the right and power to restore it at the report stage.

Timothy Healy suggested that the bill be recommitted for reconsideration of the Whiteboy clause.

Balfour said that in no case would the Whiteboy acts be embodied in the bill, but it was proposed to add any offense covered by the Whiteboy acts where such action might be thought desirable.

Marvin, Nationalist, moved an additional proviso to the effect that while cases of boycotting, and other minor offenses, should be tried summarily by magistrates, cases involving conspiracy and other serious charges must be tried by a superior court. The amendment was negatived by 217 to 126.

Smith proposed as an amendment that the last two lines of sub-section 2 be added to clause 2, the effect of which would be to exclude six amendments. Carried under the closure, 190 to 116.

Maurice Healy, Nationalist, moved that the word "threats" be substituted for "intimidation."

Balfour said the Government could not afford to restrict the definition one iota.

They could not accept the amendment.

A stormy all-night session is expected. The Government is said to be determined to pass the second clause of the Crimes bill at all hazards.

Maurice Healy's amendment was rejected. After several motions had been made by the Parlement and rejected, it was moved to put the next four lines, covering fifteen Parliament amendments, which was carried under the closure by 233 to 119. The other amendments were negatived, Smith again carrying the closure motion amid cries of "Shame!" and "Disgraceful!" from the Irish benches.

Smith then moved to put the remaining four lines of sub-section 3, excluding several amendments, and was carried under the closure—24 to 109.

London, May 24.—After an excited discussion, during which Tanner (Nationalist) was called upon to apologize for violent language, clause 2 was adopted—235 to 103. Adjudged at 5:30 a.m. till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

London, May 23rd.—Advices from Vienna say floods in Transylvania and south-east Hungary have caused enormous damage. Temev is crowded with fugitives. Fifty villages and several towns are inundated.

Brussels, May 23.—At a meeting of the Working-men's party held here yesterday, it was resolved to hold daily demonstrations in favor of universal suffrage and the granting of amnesty to persons now imprisoned for participation in the riots of 1886. A final meeting of delegates will be held to-morrow, when the question of a general strike will be decided.

Work in the Boulogne district, Hainault, is completely suspended on account of the great strike. The strikers number 13,000. The strike has extended to the Seraing district. The authorities are taking every possible precaution against a possible disturbance.

London, May 22nd.—A telegram from Rome says: A summary of the so-called memorials on the Irish question has reached Rome. The second inquiry of the Irish College has elicited another indigent denial of any knowledge of such a document, which is declared to be a malicious and stupid invention, devoid of the least probability.

The glaring absurdity of the alleged memorial, and the ignorance it displays, are evident to every one who considers the nature and origin of the Irish College. Therefore the opinion is general that it could not have come from Rome.

Berlin, May 23rd.—The Grand of Duke Baden yesterday opened the new railway

between Freiburg and Neustadt. This road will prove a great boon to Black Forest tourists.

London, May 22nd.—The Egyptian convention between England and Turkey has been signed at Constantinople.

London, May 22nd.—The new racing yacht *Thistle* lost her bowsprit and was otherwise damaged in the ruin from the Clyde to Cowes during the gale on Friday.

London, May 23rd.—While on the trip the *Thistle* rescued three men in a lifeboat belonging to the steamer *Harkaway*, which had foundered.

Sixteen lives were lost when the steamer went down. The lifeboat originally carried six persons, three of whom succumbed to the privations of the trip.

Constantinople, May 22nd.—The Turkish Government, in a note to the powers, says it is unable to recognize the opposing parties in Bulgaria and asks the powers to name a candidate for the Bulgarian throne who will be likely to suit the *Sobraniye*.

Brussels, May 21st.—The strikers in the district of Borinage are singing the "Marche l'assileuse," visiting the factories, intimidating the employees and stopping their work. The houses of a number of workmen who would not strike have been blown up with dynamite.

Brest, May 21st.—An accident happened yesterday on board the new French ironclad *Duguay-Trouin*, in which two members of the crew were killed and seventeen badly injured. No information as to the nature of the accident has been received.

London, May 21st.—Mme. Patti, who was a passenger on the steamer *Umbria*, had a pleasant voyage. She had recovered from her illness. She expresses herself as delighted with the reception accorded her in America.

London, May 21st.—De Bonnado, the husband of Violet Cameron, has obtained £1,900 damages against the *Maestoso* *Empire* for the libel contained in an interview with Lord Lansdale, published in that paper.

Rome, May 21st.—Influential Liberal and Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies are arranging for the anti-Papal demonstration at Capri on the anniversary of Garibaldi's death.

Berlin, May 21st.—Two subalterns have been arrested in Strasburg on the charge of high treason. They have made a confession implicating several other officials.

London, May 21st.—Heavy gales, accompanied by snow and hail, and thunder and lightning, continue with unabated violence in England.

London, May 21st.—Francisque Xavier Michot, the French archaeologist, is dead. He was 78 years old.

London, May 21st.—Among the passengers on the recent trip of the *Aurania* was Prince Louis Estremay of Hungary, and it is reported that he fell in love with Miss A. Abbott of New York and became engaged to her. Miss Abbott visits Vienna this season with her relatives.

Paris, May 20th.—It is thought likely that M. Rovier and M. Dewois will enter the ministry under M. de Freycinet. Members of the Chamber of Deputies are delighted with telegrams from the provinces demanding that General Boulanger be retained in the Ministry of War. M. Rovier, in *l'Intransigeant*, proposes a vast petition signed demanding General Boulanger's retention. Others propose, as a demonstration in his favor, that General Boulanger be elected on Sunday next as a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Paris, notwithstanding his ineligibility.

The late Council has rejected the appeals of the Orleans prince for a reversal of the decree expelling them from the army. The appeal of Prince Murat for restoration to the army has been admitted.

De Freycinet went to the Elysee Palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon and informed President Grevy that after thorough consideration of the situation he had come to the conclusion that there was no satisfactory prospect of being able to form a cabinet that would endure. He therefore declined the task.

M. Dunoyer, member of the State Council, has resigned in consequence of the decision of that body regarding the Orleans prince. Sixty Deputies threatened M. De Freycinet with systematic obstruction if he should give a portfolio to General Boulanger.

London, May 20th.—Fierce gales have prevailed and great damage has been done in various parts of England. In Kent the wind blew with the violence of a hurricane. Snow and hailstones have been experienced in the lake districts of Scotland. In London the trees in the parks were injured and many blown down. Many wrecks are reported to have occurred on the coast.

London, May 21st.—A Berlin correspondent says: A wandering cat nearly did last week what all the French generals failed to do in a whole campaign. The stray pussy was within an ace of doing up old Emperor William of Germany. The Kaiser generally regales himself in front of his bedroom before turning in on a supper of fried fish. With his usual keenness for economising time the old man eats his supper seated on a patent steaming apparatus which has been ordered by his physicians. A small boiler is placed on the fire and from this an india-rubber tube conveys steam to a chamber under the patient's chair. While the Emperor was eating his supper and enjoying the heat of his steam engine, a puff of smoke and soot came down the chimney and made him start so violently that the tube was disconnected and the oil

New York, May 22nd.—On Thursday, May 19th, at 8.25 p.m., while the weather was calm and the sea smooth, the British steamer *Celtic*, of the White Star line, from Liverpool, came into collision with the British steamer *Britannic*, of the same line, bound from New York for Liverpool, striking her on the port side aft and doing considerable damage. The *Britannic*'s boats were lowered and filled with women and children from the cabin and steerage in an orderly and expeditious manner. It is to be said to their shame that several men forced themselves into the boats.

Meanwhile an examination was made and the damage to the *Britannic* ascertained, and it being found that the vessel was not likely to founder, such boats as were in her were recalled and their occupants received on board. The others had boarded the *Celtic*. A pad was made and placed over the hole in the *Britannic*'s side and she was turned about toward New York, having arranged with the *Celtic* to keep company.

The saddest and most deplorable result of the accident is that several steerage passengers, who were lounging about at the time of the collision, were killed and several others were injured. Both vessels, accompanied by the steamship *Marengo* (British), from Swansea for New York, and the *British Queen* (British), from Liverpool for New York, arrived at the bar at 1 o'clock this morning.

The above report is from the purser of the *Britannic*, who refused any further information. Some steerage passengers from the *Britannic*, who are staying at the Miners' Arms Hotel, 2 Front street. Both steamships are anchored off the bar, being detained by fog. The *Celtic*'s bow is stove in, but otherwise the vessel is not much damaged. The *Britannic*'s aft compartment is full of water. One report says that one man and three women were killed, while another says that the victims were one woman, one child, aged 13, and five men.

The sea was smooth as a floor, and the passengers, both saloon and cabin, were congratulating themselves on the fact and had no thought of danger. The decks were crowded, when all at once the horse fog whistle of a steamer, not their own, sounded close to the *Britannic*, and almost simultaneous with the whistle, the high, sharp bow of a steamer, looking gigantic in the mist, appeared on the port side, making almost at right angles for the *Britannic*. The steamer was the *Celtic*. The lookout and officers on board of her discovered the *Britannic* at the same instant when those on the latter became aware of the presence of the *Celtic*. When the sharp prow of the *Celtic* was first noticed looming through the fog by the people on the *Britannic* she was not more than four boats lengths from the latter. The peril of the situation was comprehended immediately, and there were warning shouts and the rushing about of terrified passengers, and dire confusion on both vessels.

Once the danger was seen, the officers of both ships acted with commendable courage, and to their coolness is probably due the fact that the loss of life was not greater than it was. While the signal to go ahead at full speed rang out, the *Celtic*'s motion could not be checked, and she crashed into the *Britannic*, striking the latter a glancing blow on the port side, about six feet abaft of the engine room, cutting a great yawning hole in the vessel and then sliding along to the stern, ripping off about seventy-five feet of iron plating, smashing her rails and shaking down part of the rigging of the *Britannic*. Three of the lifeboats of the latter were smashed by the impact. The bows of the *Celtic* were stove in and otherwise she was much damaged.

After the shock of the collision the *Britannic* was the scene of utmost consternation and confusion. Panic reigned all over the ship for a few minutes. Fortunately the officers kept their heads and the sailors obeyed their orders with alacrity.

As is always the case in a crash, some weaker than the rest were unable to get through the crowd to places of safety, and they fell and were caught by falling rigging, struck by flying debris, or were jammed and crushed by broken timbers. The number of names of those killed could not be ascertained. Those who were killed were mangled frightfully. One report from the company is that four lives were lost, a man and three women, all steerage passengers. Many of the steerage passengers protest that more were lost. The bow of the *Celtic* crushed in the plating over compartment No. 4 of the *Britannic*, and immediately after the blow the water rushed in and filled the compartment. This part of the vessel was occupied by the male steerage passengers, and steerage passengers from other parts of the steamer assert that when the water is pumped out bodies will be found there.

Captain Perry of the *Britannic* is the commodore of the White Star fleet. He is a good disciplinarian and all his men, except some firemen, were promptly at their posts after the shock. Believing the vessel was in a sinking condition, Captain Perry gave orders to have the lifeboats launched, intending to transfer the passengers to the *Celtic*. The first one that was lowered provoked a critical situation. The Captain shouted out from the bridge that none but women should get into the boats first. His orders fell unheeded on the throng of panic-stricken men who crowded forward in a mass, pell-mell, determined to get into the boat at all hazards. Had one-twentieth part of those who tried to get in the boat succeeded they would have swamped it. The cowardly creatures shoved back the terrified women and proceeded to take possession of the boat, when one of the mates drew a big, ugly-looking navy six-chambered revolver, and flourishing it in the faces of the mob, swore that he would shoot the first man who tried to get into the boat. The crowd fell back, and the women were hustled into the boat as rapidly as possible.

At the other side of the steamship, however, the women were not so well championed, and many men crawled over the side and jumped into the life boats as they were being rowed away. One boat was entirely appropriated by the firemen. One steerage passenger, sliding down into a boat already too full, had the rope he clung to cut by the sailors, and the luckless man fell into the sea. He could swim, however, and after bobbing around they threw him a lifeline and he was hauled in none the worse for his ducking.

As nearly as can be verified, the names of those known to be lost are as follows:

Katherine Robinson, aged 13, from Lynn, Mass; William Trembley, from Morris country, N. J., on his way to Durban, England; an unknown man, going to Bristol from Virginia, of slight build, with full gray whiskers; an unknown boy.

Many of those injured did not need to be sent to the hospital. Those sent to St. Vincent's Hospital were the following: Patrick Burke, who came from Wilkesbarre, injured internally and sustained a fracture of the foot and other injuries; William Lawler, from St. Louis, on his way to Ireland, dislocated hip; George Robinson Arthur, from Lynn, Mass. Among those who did not go to a hospital were the following: Martin Allen, two fingers cut off. His wounds were dressed by the physician of the *Celtic*. Rose Mooney, in the face, back and right leg by falling rigging. She was taken by friends to the Miners' Arms. James Williams, arm broken, cared for at the Miners' Arms. Mrs. Vaughan, arm sprained and thumb smashed. She was suffering also from the shock and exposure.

New York, May 23rd.—Tribune's account of the disaster says: The *Celtic* left Queenstown on May 18th with about 1,000 passengers aboard, and the *Britannic* left her pier at West Tenth Street at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, with about 180 cabin passengers, mostly pleasure-seekers and tourists; about 300 people in the steerage, and a miscellaneous cargo. Outside the Hook she encountered fog at intervals, which increased in density. As the afternoon of Thursday wore on, the vessel was making about sixteen knots an hour, and from all accounts, was blowing her whistle at regular intervals. Toward evening the fog broke up into rifts, but still hung at times thick and heavy on the water.

The *Britannic*, with the exception of her sister ship, the *Germanic*, is the largest and finest vessel in the White Star fleet. She is 3174 tons net register, and 5004 tons gross; 455 feet in length, 45 feet 2 inches in breadth and has a depth of hold of 33 feet 7 inches. She is an iron-screw four-masted steamer, and her compound engines are of 700 nominal horse-power, and capable of working up to 5,400 horse-power. Water-tight and fire-proof bulkheads run from top to bottom of the vessel, and these have self-closing doors and other appliances designed to confine the effect of a leak or of an accident to that part of the vessel to which the mishap may have occurred. In one compartment, containing the after set of boilers, the door which leads to the next compartment is arranged for prompt water-tight closing. If water should find its way into the neighboring compartment the engineer in charge by turning a lever, lets the ponderous door fall into its place, its descent being regulated by an air cylinder. In another compartment an iron floor works automatically, the rising water finds its way beneath, and thus confining the water to one section of the vessel. The steamer was built for safety as well as speed.

The *Celtic* was built at Belfast in 1872. She is of 2,437 tons net register and of 3,888 gross, and has a nominal horse-power of 650. She is regarded as a staunch vessel of the most approved construction. Her length is 437 feet and 2 inches; her breadth 49 feet, and her depth 31 feet. She has four masts, a propeller worked by a compound engine, and water-tight compartments like those of the *Britannic*.

New York, May 23rd.—C. P. Huntington was among the saloon passengers of the *Britannic*. He had closed his house up for the summer, and along with his family, intended to take an excursion to Europe. "I didn't get there, after all," said he, laughingly, to the Tribune reporter who met him up at his stables in Park avenue yesterday afternoon. He was looking strong and well, and apparently none the worse for the excitement through which he had passed. He got on shore from the *William Fletcher* about noon, and went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, as his own house was not prepared for his unexpected return. He said: "On Thursday afternoon there was dense fog, and our whistle was blowing. I was in my room—I had the captain's—when I saw some little stir in front and walked out. I saw the *Celtic* coming right out of the fog, probably scarcely a length from us, and just at right angles with us. Captain Perry rang the bell to tell the engineer to go forward with all speed. There was no chance to back.

"I stepped right back to where my family was and said: 'There is a big steamer almost aboard of us. I am sure she will strike us.' I ran back and got to my former place just as she crashed into us. The vessels came together with a good deal of noise, and I supposed at the moment that it was worse than it really turned out. Three of our boats were broken. The bow of the *Celtic* came right on the middle of our ship and probably would have cut quite to the middle but for the fact that we were going somewhat rapidly and tore the *Celtic*'s ent-wire right away. I think that is what saved us.

"The vessels were together scarcely a minute. The captain got the boats lowered as soon as he could. About 100 passengers went by them to the *Celtic*. The *Celtic* was also badly injured, but did not lower any boats. There was no great disturbance among our passengers. The steerage passengers crowded into the boats and nearly filled them, men and women, mostly men. Among the passengers who went to the *Celtic* were Mr. Roosevelt of New York and his wife and Mr. Paton. The *Britannic* was struck in the water-tight compartment second from the stern. The bulkheads were cut right off for fifty feet. The *Celtic* tore her way right along.

"To my knowledge there were four people killed. One was a girl, about 12 or 14 years old, and there were others, two men, I think, and one boy, but I would not be certain about that. The oldest man's wife was on board. Several others were injured. Mr. McLaughlin, the ship's surgeon, remained cool and collected and attended to those who were hurt.

"The ladies behaved very well, although they were in terrible danger. Those in my party got up and put on their life-preservers and they did not seem to be flattered.

"I had my wife, my son, my daughter, my niece, and Miss Taylor with me, and also three servants. My son behaved like a trump. He gave his lifebelt to one of the maids. There were lifebelts for all the passengers, but in the general excitement some could not find them. There was one set of passengers who did not behave creditably, but just flew for the boats and went over the side and into them, without any regard for anybody or anything.

"Captain Perry behaved extremely well.

I think he thought at first that his ship was cut into and for a moment he looked as though the thing was up. We turned seaward and sailed in company with the *Celtic*. We got one of Wilson's ships

to join us and the *Prairie Queen* also fell in with us and stayed with us all the way in. I don't believe our ship was to blame. I don't believe the other ship saw us, but if anything, she was out of her way. The fog horns of both boats were blowing. In the morning, when the *William Fletcher* came to us, we were told that about eight other tugs were looking for us. The passengers got off on the tug and were landed about 12 o'clock—that is, all except those who went over to the *Celtic*.

St. Petersburg, May 21st.—It is officially announced that Andreyevskin, Ossephoff, Generaloff, Shevyroff and Ulyanoff were executed yesterday for the part they took in the recent attempt on the life of the Czar.

In the trial of the conspirators, by the Senate, in the presence of representatives of the various governments, it transpired that in 1886 they formed a secret circle to terrorize action, and resolved in December to make an attempt to assassinate the Czar, for which purpose they procured explosive bombs. On March 13th, in company with those confederates who undertook to inform them by signal when the Czar passed by, they went to Novsky to prospect. It was their intention to throw the missiles under the Czar's carriage as it passed by, but the police frustrated their design.

City of Mexico (via Galveston), May 21st.—It is understood that an extradition treaty with France has been signed here covering ample ground. This is the first treaty of the kind entered into between these countries. Political gossip attributes it to Don Carlos coming to visit this country and to mysterious designs connected with the Churchill party, but little importance is attached to such flying reports.

St. Petersburg, May 20th.—It is stated that no foreign officer will be invited to witness the maneuvers of the Russian troops this year.

City of Mexico (via Galveston), May 21st.—Remarkably warm weather has prevailed in the valley of Mexico for the past few days.

London, May 20th.—A violent earthquake was felt at Monte Carlo at 8 o'clock this morning.

London, May 16th.—Three vessels of war have been added to the English navy during the past week, namely, the steel armoured ironclad *Samparel*, launched at Blackwall; the torpedo cruiser *Raccoon*, at Devonport, and the composite ship *Buzzard*, at Sheerness. The *Samparel* is the biggest ironclad ever launched in England. She is to carry two 100-ton guns besides a powerful subsidiary armament, and will be capable of a speed of seventeen knots. The estimated cost of the vessel is £825,000, but by the time she is handed over to the Government dockyard authorities and they are allowed to exercise

their will upon her in the shape of alterations and improvements, it is almost certain that she will cost £1,000,000.

There is now in the possession of the Eng-

lish War Office an American repeating rifle

which is said to be capable of firing eighty shots a minute.

London, May 20th.—A friend of Parnell's

said to-night, in commenting upon the former's appearance in the House of Commons

last night: "The trouble with Parnell is an old one. His digestion is badly impaired.

He cannot keep right unless he can take

regular horseback exercise. He was obli-

ged to keep so steadily in the House that

he was not able to keep up his exercise, and

so became ill. There is no truth in the

report of his having any intention of returning

to the south to-day.

London, May 14th.—Hamilton Horton, a

member of Parliament who is advertising

a universal penny post, has addressed a letter

to the Postmaster-General of Great Britain,

from which it appears that a penny post

could be established between Great Britain

and America, even without any increase in

the volume of correspondence.

Paris, May 14th.—At a meeting of the

Patriotic League to-day held to confirm the

appointment of M. Savybouff as presi-

dent, the latter denied that the league had

interfered in the recent election in Alsace-

Lorraine, or that the French Government

had exercised any pressure upon M. De-

roulet, who, he said, remained honorary

president of the league.

Vienna, May 14th.—Count Taaffe, Minister

of Home Affairs, has ordered an inquiry into

the charge of cruelty to patients brought

against the management of the Krankenhaus,

Herr Hoffmann, director of the hospital,

has resigned.

Paris, May 14th.—Le Temps protests

against the espionage system in tended to

make France a sort of China, closed against

all foreigners.

New York, May 15th.—The Tribune says:

Tiffany & Co. have had many inquiries

concerning their purchase of a necklace

at the sale of the French crown jewels in

Paris on Thursday for 183,000 francs.

A member of the firm said that the firm's

branch in Paris had bought the jewels

solely for Tiffany & Co. The firm had re-

ceived many telegrams from different parts

of the country asking about the jewels, but no

one had given orders to purchase. One of

Tiffany's employees said that in his opinion

the jewels purchased on Thursday brought

50 to 100 per cent beyond their intrinsic

value. This was because of the historical

value of the stones. Tiffany & Co. got the

most valuable lot.

Vienna, May 15th.—Charlotte Wolter, the

tragedy queen, celebrated to-night her fiftieth

year on the stage by a jubilee performance in

the Hofburg Theater. The Emperor, Crown

Prince, and other dignitaries were present

and the house was packed. The play

was "Sappho," with Miss Wolter in the

title role. She was received with enthusiasm,

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Chicago, April 27th.—The Times' Washington special says: "The trouble about Captain Selfridge grows out of a personal quarrel." Some years ago there was some trouble between Admiral Chandler and Admiral Luce over the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, in which Luce was right and got the best of it, and Chandler believed that Selfridge helped Luce. Ever since then Chandler has been waiting for a chance to get even with Selfridge, and the shell accident furnished the occasion.

Secretary Whitney and the naval officers here are satisfied that Captain Selfridge took all proper precautions and is free from blame, but the Secretary wants to let the admiral down easily and is trying to vindicate the captain without too greatly affronting the dignity of the admiral. It has been suggested to him that a board of officers be appointed to investigate the accident, and this will probably be done.

A report of the board, acquitting Captain Selfridge, would wipe out the affront put on him, and it would be an indirect way of conveying to the admiral information that he should not let his personal feelings get the better of his official judgment.

Washington, May 4th.—It appears from a private letter to Captain Selfridge, at Washington, from the American Consul at Kobe, Japan, that the disaster which was made the occasion of suspending him without trial by sending him home is not viewed as an offense on his part by the Japanese themselves. The letter says: "The Governor of this district told me a few days ago that this affair was regarded as an accident, and that no one censured you, as you did not mean to hurt any one. The press of Japan has referred to it in the above light."

As soon as the accident occurred, Admiral Chandler suspended Selfridge and ordered him at once to Washington to report to the Secretary Whitney. The removal was summary, no explanation being asked or inquiry made into the particulars. The navy regulations require that in all cases of accident a board of inquiry shall be convened at the scene of the accident and an investigation made. Admiral Chandler explains his failure to do this by saying that there were not enough ranking officers at the station to constitute such a board, but the true reason seems to be on account of the bad blood between them, as junior officers can sit on a board of inquiry in the absence of ranking officers. These boards have no power to pass sentence, and can go no further than to ascertain all the facts.

Captain Selfridge has arrived in Washington, but is prevented by naval discipline from saying anything until the Secretary of the Navy has taken official action.

He has, however, asked Secretary Whitney to reinstate him. Judge-Advocate General Romeo is making up the report on the case in the mean time. Since the return of Captain Selfridge, Admiral Chandler's report has come to hand, in which he cautions Captain Selfridge severely, accuses him of "culpable, criminal and willful negligence," and says that if the affair had happened in the jurisdiction of the United States Captain Selfridge would have been tried for manslaughter, if not a more serious charge. If Secretary Whitney refuses to reinstate Captain Selfridge the latter will demand a court of inquiry, which will be sent out from here, and will sit in Japan to take testimony.

St. Petersburg, April 26th.—The trial of nine men and three women, mostly young students, charged with complicity in the recent attempt to kill the Czar, commences to-morrow, before the political law Senators. Even relatives of the accused will be excluded.

The indictments drawn up by the Attorney-General are voluminous.

It is said that the Czar would have been

killed on the 10th instant if he had taken his usual carriage drive. The plot leaked out through information given by the lady of the house where some of the students boarded. The women to be put on trial have been allowed to consult lawyers.

St. Petersburg, April 28th.—The trial of the prisoners implicated in the plot to kill the Czar has commenced. The court is strongly guarded. A Russian General is present to report the proceedings to the Czar. A painful impression was produced on the spectators in the outer hall as the accused entered the court. Their youth and high-bred air elicited much sympathy. Among the prisoners is a girl of striking beauty.

St. Petersburg, May 2nd.—One of the persons just convicted of plotting against the Czar is a student named Oulianoff, son of a high Russian official.

During the trial he displayed the highest intelligence and maintained a most dignified bearing.

Entering into a minute scientific dis-

putes with Feodoroff, a renowned chemist, he compelled the latter to acknowledge that the prisoner was in the right and he himself in the wrong. At the final sitting Oulianoff made a brilliant speech. He declared that neither he nor his companions feared death. He could imagine nothing more

sublime than to die in an endeavor to do

the unfortunate Russian people.

Hundreds of young men would imitate them until the Czar would be compelled

to change his despotic system. The prisoners, with one exception, are intelligent, gentle-

manly, and of good families. One said he

intended to murder the Czar with a revolver, but afterward thought that bombs would be

better.

St. Petersburg, May 4th.—The Czar, Czarevna and all the principal members of the imperial household depart on the 15th inst. for Novo Tcherkaik, the capital of the Don Cossack country. The visit is to be made for

when released by Germany.

the purpose of witnessing the grand Don Cossack military parade and war game and to entertain the Don Cossack notables. Troops are already being dispatched to take a position along the line of the railway to be travelled by the imperial party, so that the entire route will be guarded.

Bucharest, May 3rd.—A Russian manifesto has been issued at Jassy asking the citizens not to take part in the festa to be held on the occasion of the royal visit. It is feared that Russian agents have fomented demonstrations against the King throughout.

St. Petersburg, May 4th.—The seven prisoners condemned to death for connection with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar are all men. The others, who were convicted of complicity in the plot, received various sentences to penal servitude, the most severe being twenty years. All the prisoners except student Oulianoff behaved quietly during the trial. It is possible that the Czar may mitigate some of the sentences.

Paris, April 26th.—A cabinet council was held to-day to consider the Schnaebel affair. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a long dispatch from Heriot, French Ambassador at Berlin, describing an interview he had with Count Von Bismarck, the German Foreign Minister, in relation to the arrest of Schnaebel.

Three per cent rentes are quoted at 79 francs and 50 centimes, a decline of 68 centimes from yesterday's closing price.

London, April 26th.—The French Office has received advices from the British Embassy in Berlin saying that the German Government gives the assurance that the Schnaebel incident is not likely to lead to a prolonged difficulty.

The market for foreign securities closed flat, owing to the news from Paris, which was regarded as of a disturbing nature. American securities were flat, in general sympathy, and closed at the lowest prices of the day.

Berlin, April 27th.—The Schnaebel incident is on the verge of settlement. Although the German Government is able to place before Heriot, the French Ambassador, absolute evidence that Schnaebel has long been actively engaged in inciting conspiracy and acting as a spy in Alsace, and proof that he was arrested on German territory, it is reported in official circles that, to conciliate France, Germany will offer to release Schnaebel, on condition that he is removed from a frontier post. The papers make scant reference to the affair. The Bourse's *Courrier* advocates the release of Schnaebel in deference to French feeling, even though there be abundant evidence that he was a spy and a traitor.

Paris, April 28th.—Negotiations between France and Germany concerning the arrest of Schnaebel are progressing favorably.

Heriot, the French Ambassador at Berlin, telegraphs that yesterday evening he had an interview with Count Bismarck, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that the latter maintained that French territory was not violated when Schnaebel was arrested. Heriot adds, however, that Count Bismarck states that Germany is inclined to admit that the arrest was irregular and contrary to the Franco-German Frontier Convention of 1877, and on this account will release Schnaebel when the letters alleged to be written by Gauthsch are proved to be authentic. The dispatch adds that it is believed that the release of Schnaebel will take place to-day, or at the latest to-morrow, and that Heriot is to have another interview with Count Bismarck during the day.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes dispatches from Berlin stating that the Schnaebel affair has been amicably settled between France and Germany.

Berlin, April 28th.—The *North German Gazette* semi-officially states that the Imperial Ministry has just furnished the Foreign Office the following facts relative to the Schnaebel affair: Klein, commercial agent of Strasburg, and Grahert, a manufacturer of Schiltigheim, were suspected of communicating to the French various plans of German fortresses and other treasonable intelligence, and were brought before a magistrate for preliminary examination. Their connection with the French police agent Hirschauer was admitted. It was also shown that letters had been sent by them to Vincent, chief of the French Intelligence Department.

It was further proved that Schnaebel had personal interviews with the accused and had written letters to them. Schnaebel was arrested on a warrant issued by the police commissioner deputed to assist the magistrate. It has been fully proved that the arrest was made on German soil.

Schnaebel admits writing these particular letters and forwarding correspondence which the German authorities consider treasonable.

This statement is not considered in the light of a threat, but is looked upon simply as an official justification of the arrest of Schnaebel.

Berlin, April 29th.—Prince Bismarck has

informed Heriot, the French Ambassador,

that he will to-day submit for the Emperor's signature the order for the release of Schnaebel.

It is understood that in the event of his liberation by Germany

the French Government will discharge Schnaebel from the office of Special Com-

mmissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle.

The *National Gazette* mentions the exist-

ence of a rumor that Germany will soon

declare martial law in Alsace-Lorraine.

Paris, April 29th.—It is expected that Schnaebel will be placed on the retired list

2.30 p.m.—Three per cent rentes opened at 80 francs 27 centimes, a decline of 2½ centimes from last evening's closing price, but have advanced to 80 francs 55 centimes on rumors that Schnaebel has been released by the German Government.

The Emperor William has signed an order for the release of Schnaebel. The latter has written his wife that he expects to return home to-morrow.

Paris, May 1st.—M. Schnaebel has returned to his home. The *Temps* and many other journals decry the idea of the public subscribing to present him with a diamond cross.

In an interview Schnaebel persisted that he drew off the German policeman Andreu to French territory before he was arrested. He said that German detectives threatened to shoot him if he resisted.

Schnaebel confirmed Gauthsch's statement that he (the latter) was also arrested. Schnaebel was kept in absolute ignorance of everything while in prison. He was liberated at 9 p.m. during an exceptionally heavy thunderstorm which woke him from sleep. He refused to say anything about the German charges against him, but said that his arrest was illegal.

Gauthsch accompanied Schnaebel on the train as far as Noviant, where, after an excited conversation, Gauthsch was overheard to say "Upon my oath, you wrong me; I am innocent." To this Schnaebel shrugged his shoulders and uttered an expression of rage and contempt, burst into a loud laugh and exclaimed, as Gauthsch stepped off, "He takes me for an idiot."

Paris, May 2nd.—Schnaebel's leave of absence from the office of Commissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle has been extended for two months. At the end of his leave he will be entitled to retire on a pension. He asserts that the German Commissary, Gauthsch, pointed him out to the German detective who arrested him. The German official report of the affair says: A com-

missary named Tausch was intrusted with the task of arresting Schnaebel, and it is probable that the names of Tausch and Gauthsch were unconsciously mixed by those who accused Gauthsch of treachery to Schnaebel.

Berlin, May 2nd.—It is officially stated that Germany has no intention of proclaiming a state of siege in Alsace-Lorraine.

Paris, May 4th.—*Le Dix Nevième Siècle* dismisses as fictitious the ostensible reasons given by the German press for General Waldersee's tour along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine, and says: "Everything warrants us in thinking and saying that he solely

studying the best points of concentration for German troops in proximity to our eastern frontier. We are surprised that the German papers should seek to mislead us in regard to the object of his journey."

New York, May 4th.—The race for the America's cup will be sailed on September 27th and 29th, and if there be a tie it will be decided on October 1st. Commodore Smith of New York has received letters from the secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, accepting, on behalf of the *Thistle*, all the conditions named by America, but asking that the exact date be fixed. Commodore Smith replied, fixing dates as above.

Paris, May 4th.—The French Government has decided to suppress the performance of "Lohengrin" in future in Paris if it continues to be accompanied by anti-German demonstrations. The Paris papers generally condemn the popular opposition to the opera. They say it is absurd to confound art with patriotism.

Lahore, May 3rd.—It is reported that troops of the Amur of Afghanistan were recently routed near Jellalabad; that Kholat-i-Gulzai has been captured; that Ghuzan is surrounded and the insurgents driven out of Candahar. It is also reported that in a second battle, near Aruf, Sekander Kahn and 400 men were killed. The insurgents suffered an equal loss. The Governor of Herat has sent another demand to the Amur for reinforcements. He states that the Russians are advancing their posts and exciting the Afghans. Traders arriving at Herat report that the Russians have removed the pillars erected by the boundary commission.

Calcutta, May 3rd.—An Englishman confirms the defeat of the Amur's troops. The insurgents now hold the Khyber Pass and the surrounding hills. He declares the Indian press has overrated the insurgent losses, all the Ghulzai attacks having resulted in more or less success.

Paris, May 3rd.—The suspects alleged to belong to the German army and carrying plans of fortifications have been arrested at Marseilles. Another Prussian has been arrested at Beziers.

London, May 3d.—The Duke of Edinburgh has been guilty of a piece of senseless extravagance for which he ought to be sharply reprimanded by the Admiralty. An immense boom was recently constructed in the Malta dockyard by the duke's orders at a very considerable expense, and it was shipped

on board the *Zembla* for conveyance to Argosteli, as the duke had conceived the idea that it would be a fine thing to place this boom at the entrance of the harbor there,

and then to test the power of the *Polyphemus* by making her burst it.

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and then to test the power of the *Polyphemus* by making her burst it.

Just as this crazy experiment was on

the point of being tried, it was pointed out to the duke by some officers, who

were more practical than himself, that

if by any chance the *Polyphemus* did

not cut the boom clean in two a fearful

catastrophe would be the result. The

Boston points.

duke reluctantly abandoned the idea. The boom was one of the largest and most elaborate that had ever been seen, and it has now been returned to Malta, where presumably it will be sold for trifles, being perfectly useless.

London, May 3rd.—It is highly probable that the Cambridge eight will go to America in the autumn to do battle against Harvard. Anyhow, a challenge from the latter university is now under consideration of the authorities and every effort will be made to accept it. It is, however, very unlikely that the best eight could all be available for so long a journey, and it would certainly seem more feasible to have the race a four-masted one, like the memorable contest between Oxford and Harvard on the Thames.

Halifax (Nova Scotia) May 3rd.—The steamer *John Knox*, Captain Brandy, from Glasgow for Montreal, foundered in the channel of Newfoundland yesterday and all hands were lost.

Boston, May 4th.—The *Herald's* St. John (N. F.) special of May 3rd says: The first news reached here this afternoon of an appalling marine disaster that occurred at Southwest Channel Harbor to the eastward of Cape Pay, late on Saturday night. Shortly after midnight the inhabitants of the neighboring shore were aroused from their slumbers by the sound of the steamer's whistle. Hastening to the edge of the water they peered through the darkness, rain and fog, to locate the position of the steamer. Presently rockets were observed to shoot up in rapid succession. The vessel was only about 400 yards from the land, but a heavy gale and a tremendous sea prevented boats being sent to the rescue. Torches and tar barrels burned along the beach, and the bells sounded in order to give the imperiled people an idea of their position. But beyond this it was absolutely impossible to make any attempt to aid the vessel. Heartrending cries from those in distress were borne in on the gale.

About 2.30 o'clock the ship made a plunge and disappeared beneath the sea. The storm continued till daybreak, when it subsided sufficiently to allow boats to put off to the scene of the night's catastrophe. Plenty of wreckage was found floating about, from which the ill-fated steamer was found to be the *John Knox*, Captain Bradley, from Glasgow bound to Quebec with a cargo of iron, liquors and bricks. The bodies of the captain and fifteen of the crew have been recovered; one of the latter being identified by a certificate of discharge found in his coat pocket as that of John McGuire.

As the steamer had a crew of about thirty, there are over a dozen bodies still missing. The *John Knox* was an iron steamer of 1851 tons register, built at Jarrow in 1883. She was owned by Neil Milne of Glasgow.

London, May 3rd.—The Queen holds a strong opinion of the Colin Campbell case, and I hear that her Majesty declares that Lady Colin has been shamefully treated, and that she will be pleased to receive her at court. Her Majesty has very decidedly condemned the whole conduct of the Campbell family in respect to Lady Colin, and particularly blames the Duke of Argyll and Lord Colin.

Rome, May 2nd.—Cardinal Rampolla has been appointed Secretary of State, Monsignor Aglardi Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Monsignor Ratelli Papal Nuncio at Paris, Monsignor Galimberti Nuncio at Vienna, Monsignor Pietro Nuncio at Madrid and Monsignor Soilla Nuncio at Munich. These appointments will be confirmed at a consistory to be held on the 22d instant.

Liverpool, May 2nd.—A report is current here that important arrests are about to be made of dynamiters having dealing with America.

Dublin, May 2nd.—Notices have been posted in Michaelstow ordering the people to boycott the Countess of Kingston.

Sukindow Arabs, assisted by other friendly tribes, have dislodged the Soudanese rebels from Kussa and have captured Osman Digna and Abu Garga.

Queenstown, May 1st.—Before sailing to-day on the *Umbria* for America, William O'Brien said in a speech: "I will speak in four principal Canadian cities—Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto. I have no information as to the intentions of the Canadian Government. The Canadians would not tolerate an attempt to release me fair play in pleading our people's cause." The warrant of arrest from Lord Lansdowne will be a more crushing condemnation than any could pass upon him. Lansdowne was selected as one of the landlords to carry out the first eviction under the 'plan of the campaign,' because he was supposed to be beyond the range of Irish public opinion. I propose to show that even at so great a distance no man is nowadays exempt from responsibility for cruel sufferings inflicted upon his poor tenants."

London, May 1st.—Lord Dufferin, replying to a petition from his tenants for a reduction of rents, promises to consider the petition favorably if they experience another bad season.

London, May 1st.—Advices received here say that the Governor of the Sooloo islands and a force of 900 Europeans and native troops, aided by Spanish ships, attacked several thousand native rebels at Maibug and took many prisoners. A large number of guns also fell into the hands of the Spanish. Maibug was burned after being looted, and only the Chinese were spared. There were heavy losses on both sides. The native chiefs have fully submitted.

London, May 1st.—During the past week 2618 emigrants left Queenstown for America. The total for the month of April is 11,854, against 6656 for April of last year.

Rome, May 1st.—Advices from Massowah state that General Saletta, the Italian commander there, has proclaimed a land and sea blockade.

London, May 1st.—The death is announced of Athanase Leon Gosselin, the distinguished French surgeon.

New York, May 2nd.—The Tribune's Boston special says: The mast for General Paine's new steel sloop is nearly finished, and measures eighty-six feet from the heel to the top of the head. The diameter of the mast is nineteen inches. The stick is made of Oregon pine and is very clear. It is three feet longer than the *Mayflower*. The boom is eighty-two feet long and its diameter is fourteen inches. This is longer than the boom of the *Mayflower* by two feet.

London, April 29th.—Seventy yachts have been entered for the jubilee race, and it is probable that more will be added to the list of competitors before the entries close, on June 7th.

Paris, April 29th.—The *Soleil* says: Some Germans disarmed Russian sentinels who tried to prevent the Germans from crossing the Silesian frontier.

St. Petersburg, April 29th.—The sub-scription for the new Government loan has received 2,000,000 roubles, of which sum 5 per cent will be allotted.

London, April 29th.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Harrowby asked for information respecting the decision of the Government on the proposals of the Canadian Government to establish a line of mail steamers between Vancouver City and China. The Earl of Onslow, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied that the committee to which the matter was referred had declined to recommend a subsidy of £10,000 for the proposed service of a steamer every three weeks.

In the Commons the member from South Roscommon, Liberal, moved that the Crimes Act should not be retro-active.

Mr. Henly, in supporting the motion, said he would advise his countrymen to refuse to answer summonses under the clause, if the act were made retro-active, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General both spoke in opposition to the amendment. They said the bill was only intended to detract and punish crime.

Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist, suggested that the words be inserted stating that inquiries into past offenses shall be limited to the cases of felony and misdemeanor.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, congratulated the Government upon the assistance it was receiving from one of its principle supporters.

At a meeting of Parnellite members of Parliament to-day it was decided to cancel all engagements likely to interfere with Parliamentary work, in order that members may devote their exclusive attention to their legislative duties.

Colonel Hugues-Hallett showed W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) through the House of Commons to-night. The accent was much interested in the proceedings and conversed with several members.

Vienna, April 29th.—The *Tagblatt* says:

The Vatican favors the following conditions for a reconciliation with the Quirinal: First, the Pope will advise the royal, archducal and ducal families of Naples, Tuscany and Modena to renounce all claims to sovereignty in favor of the Holy See. Second, the Pope will crown Humbert King, granting him and his Catholic descendants territory alone in Italy. Third, the King will govern the whole kingdom with full temporal rights, but will acknowledge the Pope as sovereign and pledge himself to rule according to the dictates of the Church. Fourth—The King will reside at Rome. Fifth—Territory, including Leonina City and part of the Tiber shore, will be allotted permanently to the Pope, with absolute ruling and proprietary right. Sixth—A special convention will be concluded, fixing the amount Italy shall pay to maintain the Papal household.

London, April 30th.—It is clear that if Lord Salisbury is so disposed he may be transformed from a marquis into a duke. The Queen is believed to have delicately hinted that it would gratify her if he accepted the step forward in the peerage. This would involve a change in the Cabinet and the possible return to it of Churchill.

London, April 30th.—Englishmen are beginning to anticipate trouble for the native princes in India. Some time ago Dhulep Singh, the noted conspirator against the power of England in India, left Paris and went to Russia, where he remained for a short time. He was then commissioned by the Russian Government to take a secret expedition to Central Asia. It is he who was responsible for all the insurrection and rebellion on the Afghan frontier. It is said that he has been through most of the disaffected portions of India, so as to organize a rebellion which will break out in the event of any general European war, which would distract the attention of England from her colonial possessions. The situation of England is not considered at all gratifying by any of her clearest-headed public men. They see this

disaffection growing in their Asiatic possessions. They are conscious in the event of any general war, that Irish advocates of independence would at once become aggressive. The army and navy of Great Britain are to-day on a peace footing, and nothing but the pressure of imminent war would persuade England to put them on a better footing. I notice that in the account given here by the papers of the naval display to be made during the Jubilee that the Naval Secretary had not enough men at his disposal to properly man the vessels that are to take part in this display.

Lord Dufferin, one of the most skillful and successful of English diplomats, now in Persia, is meeting the intrigue of Russian diplomats to the best of his skill. He has recently presented the Persian monarch an elephant with handsome silver trappings, costing the Foreign Department £6000. This magnificent present has given the English Minister the warm friendship of the Shah. Lord Dufferin proposes to follow up this policy by making handsome presents to all the disaffected princes. This policy does not, apparently, prevail in India, where the leading rajahs, instead of being given presents, have been commanded to make a subscription to the beggar fund of the Imperial Institute.

Meanwhile the English are in trouble in Egypt. The flogging of some Arabs at Cairo on account of the alleged indignity to English officers is now being investigated by the Sultan of Turkey through a commission. It appears that flogging is abolished by law and so are trials by court martial, during times of peace. The whole thing was a tremendous violation of law and it may result in England being ultimately driven out of Egypt, so great is the feeling upon the subject.

London, April 30th.—Society in Rome has been startled by the appearance of a new beauty, the Duchess Savoaro di Zoagli, wife of the now Peruvian Minister to the Quirinal. She is a Peruvian by birth, but has spent most of her life in Paris. Queen Margaret has taken her up, so that her social triumph is assured.

London, April 30th.—The meeting of the Liberal Unionists called for to-day to consider certain proposed amendments to the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill, assembled at the city residence of the Marquis of Hartington to-day. The meeting was very stormy, owing to the divergence in opinion among the attendants as to many of the details of the bill. Several of the gentlemen present left the meeting before its conclusion.

New York, May 1st.—Salvador de Mendonça, Consul-General of Brazil, writes to the *Tribune* that the cable dispatch of April 27th, reporting the serious illness of Dom Pedro, was not correct. He adds: "I have just received official cable advice from Rio that his Majesty is now convalescent from his illness of last month."

Vienna, April 30th.—A committee of the Austrian Herrenhans, after prolonged debate

on a motion by Schmeling on the use of other languages than German in official documents, has approved the resolution of the Centerists that the use of other languages is nullified. At the same time the committee recommends that the Government maintain a language in which all documents relating to the administration of the law courts shall be written.

An art exhibition will be held at Vienna in 1888 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne. It is intended to show the development of art in the Austrian domain during the Emperor's reign. A committee of Vienna artists will have charge of the exhibition.

London, April 30th.—The Italian Government denies the report received at Cairo from Massowah to the effect that a battle had been fought between a large body of Abyssinians and a force of Italians which was advancing on Kerit. An official denial is also given to the statement that the Government, having received alarming intelligence from Massowah, had ordered three battalions to reinforce the garrison there.

Paris, April 30th.—The Vatican has notified France that General Boulanger's military law, which refuses exemption from military service to youths or men studying for the priesthood, is an infringement of the concordat, and has demanded its withdrawal.

Athens, April 30th.—A court-martial has sentenced to death three officers for trenchery in having surrendered to the Turks during a recent frontier skirmish, and has acquitted five others who were charged with the same offense.

Constantinople, April 30th.—Disturbances against the authority of the Porte on the island of Crete have been renewed by the Greek inhabitants.

London, April 30th.—A dispatch from Pesth, the capital of Western Austria, says: A hurricane swept the northeast coast on the 22nd inst. The pearl-fishing fleet, numbering 400 boats, was destroyed and 550 persons perished.

New York, April 30th.—Three hundred thousand dollars is the estimated damage done by a fire here to-night. The building was situated on the corner of Canal and Baxter streets and was of brick and six stories high. The interior was mostly of wood and it was stored with much inflammable material, which burned so fiercely that the numerous streams of water thrown on it made little impression and the firemen devoted their attention to preventing the fire from spreading.

It was midnight before the flames were

extinguished.

Yarmouth (N. H.), April 30th.—The people living about the neighboring islands and the mainland have passed forty-eight hours of terrible anxiety. These islands are great lobster-fishing grounds. On Sunday afternoon there was a gale and the men were unable to go out to the traps. Toward 5 o'clock the wind died out and the boats put out by scores to take in the lobsters. They had just about time to get to the traps when the gale came up with increased violence and blew with wild fury all night. Return was impossible, and their families on shore spent an awful night listening to the shrieking of the winds and the roar of the breakers.

When morning came nothing was to be

seen of the fishermen's boats and it seemed as if they had all been lost. It was not until this morning, when several steamers and schooners arrived, that any definite information as to the fate of the men could be obtained. Albert Harris of Little River is known to have been drowned, and his brother Frederick, George and Gordon Hamilton, C. Macias and another man, names unknown, are believed to have been drowned, as their boats have been found bottom up. Many marvelous escapes are reported.

New York, April 29th.—The Tribune's Boston special of the 28th says: Rarely is greater heroism and unselfishness witnessed than was shown last evening by a freight conductor on the Boston and Albany road, near East Brookfield. A freight train left Springfield in the afternoon in charge of Conductor James Deblois. At South Spencer, while going up a heavy grade, the train broke apart. When the train bands discovered the mishap, the locomotive was reversed and the forward portion of the train backed after the runaway cars. Conductor Deblois was very anxious to stop the cars, for he knew that if they were not checked before reaching East Brookfield they would be in collision with passenger train at that point and probably cause much loss of life. After a chase of a hundred yards the forward part of the train came within a few feet of the other portion. Conductor Deblois mounted the top of the rear car of the south portion and prepared to jump to the other part. He knew that in order to stop and control the runaway cars it would be necessary for some one to jump to the runaway cars before they met and gradually to check the speed of both sections.

Deblois resolved to make the leap. A minute later he made the effort, but the distance was too great and he fell between the cars. His body lay across the track and the locomotive and cars of the

forward portion of the train passed over him. The unfortunate man was literally cut to pieces. When the wild cars came in sight of East Brookfield, Stationmaster James Corcoran, with great presence of mind, turned the switch and let the cars on the south siding and they were thrown from the track into the river meadows.

London, April 28th.—Next Sunday's issue of the *Tablet* will contain a special article by Cardinal Manning, in which he will contend that unless the rights of labor can be denied, the liberty of organization to protect them and the freedom founded upon them, cannot be denied. Toward the end of the last century, the cardinal says, the doctrines of political economy, under the pax of free contracts, broke up the old relations between the employer and the employee, and the conflict between capital and labor then became perpetual. The power of capital is all but irresistible for the poor who have to labor for the bread of life. Hunger lays the necessity upon them of laboring for the sake of their homes and themselves.

When the law ceased to intervene organization for mutual defense straightway arose. The Knights of Labor and British trades unions represent the rights of labor and the rights of association for its defense. The conflict between capital and labor is most unequal. Freedom of contract, on which political economy glorifies itself, hardly exists. It is simply the church's office to protect the poor and to protect their labor, which has built up to the human commonwealth.

London, April 28th.—In the Commons to-

night a motion offered on the 26th inst., by Robert J. Reid, Liberal, that the House decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented in Parliament, was rejected—341 to 240.

A motion that the House go into Committee on the Crimes bill was adopted.

Parcull, who was expected to return from London to-day, was suffering from a cold and was confined to his house.

Maurice and Timothy Healy placed seventy-nine additional amendments to the first clause of the bill.

London, April 28th.—A dispatch from Cairo says: A skirmish has taken place at Sarsas between a body of Arabs and a force of Egyptians under command of Major Chermida. The Arabs lost 200 in killed and wounded. The Egyptians had forty wounded.

Rome, April 28th.—The Pope has sent a telegram to Emperor William and Prince

Bismarck, thanking them for their support of the new Prussian Ecclesiastical Bill. The dispatch adds that his Holiness desires the prosperity of Germany and the whole Catholic Church.

London, April 28th.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Chronicle* says: Rev. Dr. Mc-

Glynn of New York has again informed the Vatican that he refuses to come to Rome.

London, April 28th.—The bill of Watson,

Medill & Co., corn, flour and seed factors, have been returned protested. Liabilities,

£100,000.

London, April 28th.—Advices from Sou-

tar, Albania, state that the Mirdites have killed seven Turkish soldiers for interfering with the tomb of a noted leader.

New York, April 28th.—Colonel William

H. Gilder has been in the city a couple of

days. He is resting and making ready for

another trip towards the north pole. He is

trying to secure a passage northward on some

whaling schooner. He is determined to get

to the north pole this time or not come back.

London, April 28th.—When a motion was

made in the House of Commons this evening

to go into committee on the Coercion bill,

Robert T. Reid, Liberal member from

Dunfermline, moved that the House decline

to proceed with any measure directed against

tenants coming for relief until a full measure

for their relief from excessive rents was

presented in Parliament. Right hon. George

Shaw Lefevre, Liberal member from Central

Bradford, seconded Reid's motion.

Glasgow, April 26th.—The *Times* was put

into the water this morning at the yard of

Henderson & Son, at Partick, and immediately

hauled to the wharf, which is guarded, to

prevent any but workmen approaching her.

Her spars will be put into her there. The

only spectators besides the workmen were

James and Henry Bell, George Watson (the

designer), and about ten intimate personal

friends and members of the syndicate that

furnished the money to build her. After

being lowered into the water a steamer belong-

ing to the Bell's towed her to her place in the

dock.

In order to prevent curious eyes from

seeing her form, pieces of scantling were

fastened athwartships to her keel and over-

under about her sides. Canvas was stret-

ched over this, making her look like a hulking

box. Once in the water, this was torn away, except

about the water line, where she is still boxed

in from stem to stern. It is utterly impos-

sible that any but those who could be trusted

not to reveal what they saw could gain any

idea of her shape.

From a person to be depended upon it has

been learned that the *Times*' body is as

nearly like that of the *Mayflower* as the dif-

ference in beam will permit. Her draught

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS!

London, May 13th.—In the Commons, Healey, in order to meet the case of Ulster, moved an amendment to the Crimes bill, that the inquiry must be directed into the cause of a crime, whether in a proclaimed district or not, upon sworn information by the injured party.

Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, repudiated the amendment as unnecessary.

Healey challenged Holmes to name a single instance of an Orangeman having been hanged for the murder of a Catholic.

Holmes said he was glad of the opportunity afforded him to explain his reason for saying the blood of Griffin would be on the head of Earl Spencer. Earl Spencer knew that rival Nationalist and Orange meetings were announced to be held in Dromore on the same day and that they ought to be prohibited. Therefore he (Holmes) maintained the expression was justifiable.

Sir William Harcourt reproached Holmes with reiterating an expression intended to inflame party passions.

Balfour said the last speaker need not fear the example of Holmes would have any injurious effect on the gentlemen below the gangway, and asked whether the opposition would support an amendment extending to the unproclaimed district the operation of the clause which they were now opposing, word by word.

Gladstone said he marveled at Balfour wishing a peaceful close of the discussion, after doing everything he could to exasperate the opposition. He heard Holmes' speech with the greatest regret. It appeared to him Holmes said one thing in Parliament and another thing in Ireland.

The chairman, interrupting, said: "The discussion is traveling wide of the subject. I think the matter should drop."

Gladstone resumed his seat after expressing regret that Balfour had chosen to prolong the discussion. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Lockward (Liberal) moved an amendment with the object of limiting the operation of the clause to the most serious offenses.

Attorney-General Webster said the Government was unable to accept the amendment. If any one offense was worse than another, against which the clause was directed, it was a conspiracy to boycott.

T. P. O'Connor said that the Government had at last let the cat out of the bag in admitting that the most stringent powers in the bill had for their object the suppression of boycotting.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 257 to 170.

London, May 13th.—Parnell's health has become worse since yesterday. By his physician's advice he proceeds at once to Bournemouth, where he will remain until Tuesday, when he expects to be able to attend Parliament.

London, May 13th.—The Times has resumed the publication of its regular articles intended to show connection between Parnellism and crime. The articles are entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." The information is the result of an inquiry which the Times says it instituted last summer into the relations between American Fenians and Parnellites, and purports to include a number of the secret records of the Clan-na-Gael Society, obtained through a schism in the Society and quarrels among its leaders. Among the documents published are what is alleged to be copies of the constitution of the society, lists of its officers at various epochs, letters from its past and present leaders, secret circulars and reports of the society's convention.

The Times says its inquiries are not yet complete, for the reason the society has been reorganized, so that its system of working has become seemingly an impenetrable mystery.

Commenting on the present revelations the Times says: It is impossible to doubt that the policy of the Parnellites, and therefore Mr. Gladstone is ultimately dictated by the heads of the society and by Patrick Ford.

Berlin, May 12th.—Three directors of the glassworks at Villerest have been expelled. They are accused of belonging to the French reserves and drilling their fellow-workmen.

The new German Liberals are forming an anti-corn law league. Their purpose to publish a paper, organize meetings and provoke agitation throughout the country.

Count Herbert Bismarck, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, has started for Dublin, where he will be the guest of the Lord Lieutenant.

St. Petersburg, May 13th.—It is rumored that Herr Bleichroder, agent on behalf of three large banking firms in Berlin and four in St. Petersburg, has concluded an extensive arrangement for converting the present outstanding Russian loans into new issues, with a view of raising Russian credit abroad.

Although the Russian Government has treated Sir West Ridgway, Chief of the British Commission of the Afghanistan frontier dispute, with the utmost courtesy since his arrival, he refuses to state any of its claims.

London, May 13th.—A dispatch from Odessa says that the Bankruptcy Court is blocked with insolvent cases of old established and hitherto flourishing concerns. Many commercial men would welcome war as infinitely preferable to the present depression.

The military cable in the bay of Sabatopol has been cut in several places, and portions of it have been stolen. Only high military officials were supposed to know of the existence of the cable.

Rome, May 13th.—The Pope will, it is announced, communicate at once with Archbishop Corrigan regarding Dr. McGlynn. His Holiness it is stated will in the communication approve of the archbishop's conduct toward Dr. McGlynn and chares his grace to wear the priest that if he does not present himself before the supreme ecclesiastical authority at Rome within forty days he will be formally excommunicated.

Pittsburg (Pa.), May 13th.—Dr. McGlynn delivered a lecture in this city last evening. In an interview he said he had not spoken disrespectfully of the Pope when he referred to the old gentleman at Rome having heard from an old gentleman in America. He meant Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, and Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland, respectively, and he thought he had treated them very considerately when he called them old gentlemen.

Munich, May 13th.—Another tragedy has just been enacted at Lake Starnberg. Two young ladies of Munich, the Baroness Anna and Baroness Louise of Guttenberg, rowed out in a boat to the spot where King Ludwig of Bavaria met his death and deliberately threw themselves into the water and were drowned. The next morning the boat was missed and a search made, when the bodies were found lying in the soft clay, clasped in each other's arms. Both were pretty, rich and cultured. They had been suffering from melancholia ever since the King's death.

Cairo, May 13th.—In the new convention between the Porte and Great Britain it is agreed that the period of British occupation in Egypt will be not less than two and not more than five years.

London, May 13th.—Two thousand engineers and artisans at Bolton, Lancashire, strike to-morrow for an increase of 2 shillings in wages. Ten thousand workmen are involved.

Toulon, May 13th.—The trial of the new melanite shell failed to pierce the ironclad *Bellepoise*.

London, May 13th.—Carvalho Bros. & Co., West India merchants, have failed.

New York, May 13th.—The Pacific Mail directors met yesterday and ordered that transfer books be closed on May 18th for the election on May 25th. The directors expressed their willingness to make all changes in policy desired by Henry Hart, but no action was taken in regard to preparing a ticket to be voted on at the election.

London, May 12th.—The new yacht *Thistle* started on her opening cruise yesterday afternoon, and the event aroused considerable interest in boating circles on the Clyde. Between 2 and 3 o'clock she rounded Noddy point, moving very smartly before a safe wind and appearing to the critics on the shore very handy and quick in stays. The general opinion is that her behavior is admirable. She is commanded by Captain Baer of Gourock.

Berlin, May 12th.—The Russian Government has declared that all merchants in Posen having commercial intercourse beyond the Russian frontier must pay taxes to the Russian merchants' guild and obtain a license from the Russian Minister to trade. The semi-official press, commenting on this and the new Russian duties on metals, displays great indignation. The Cologne *Gazette* says: This course constitutes a crushing blow to German industry and is also a blow in the face to the previous Russian policy and the policy of its present official leaders. It shows that the Katoff, not the Do Giers party commands the real power. Such measures can only have the object of affecting the political attitude of the country against which they are directed.

The increase in the Russian duties on imports recently put in force has had the effect of bringing the German Government to the decision to increase German duties on cereals from 3 to 6 marks as a reprisal.

Advises from Black sea ports state that the grain-shipping trade is in a feverish state of activity. Exporters are rushing cargoes to Germany in order to glut the markets before the new grain tariff can be put in operation.

Paris, May 12th.—The Government has closed the velocipede factory at Marignville, near Lianville, the property of a German named Schmitz, who employed men belonging to the German Imperial army. The incident is supposed to be a prelude to other reprisals against the Germans.

Le *France* denounces M. Laboulaye, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, for retaining a Prussian in his service as chancery.

Vienna, May 12th.—The report is current here that the Russian Minister at Teheran is trying to induce the Persian Government to liberate Ayyub Khan, for whose safe keeping England pays a subsidy.

Paris, May 12th.—Jean Baptiste Joseph Desdeneux Boussinot, member of the Institute, is dead, aged 85 years.

Paris, May 12th.—Herbette, the French Ambassador to Germany, returns to Berlin Saturday.

Paris, May 12th.—The action of the Budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies in declining to accept the proposals made by Premier Goblet to reduce the Government estimates by 18,000,000 francs on the ground that still greater economy is demanded is now believed to constitute the cause of a complete rupture which may occur between the Cabinet and the committee.

The whole matter will be referred to the Chamber of Deputies for its action. The newspapers regard a Cabinet crisis as quite possible.

Santiago de Cuba, May 12th.—The British Special Commissioner has been recalled here direct from Port-au-Prince. The Anglo-Haitian question has been settled on the basis foreshadowed some time ago. President Salmon paid in cash and gave bonds to the British Commissioner an amount of \$250,000. It is claimed that President Salmon not only paid the money willingly, but expressed himself wholly satisfied with the amicable settlement of the claim.

Rome, May 12th.—Cardinal Simoni, charged by the Pope to examine the situation in Ireland, recommends the Pope to advise the Irish bishops to adhere vigorously to the course decided upon by a former council of bishops at Rome, namely, that the clergy abstain from associating themselves with the agitators.

Ottawa, May 12th.—Sir John Macdonald says he knows nothing of any proposal to suspend the operations of the fisheries protection fleet. No answer has yet been received from the United States Government to Lord Salisbury's alternative proposals for a mixed commission to settle the fisheries question.

London, May 12th.—The Duke of Marlborough has filed a petition in the Bankruptcy Court against Lord Colin Campbell to recover the costs incurred by the Duke in defending himself as correspondent in the suit for divorce brought by Campbell against his wife, and decided in the lady's favor.

Berlin, May 12th.—The editor of the *Freisinnige Zeitung* has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month for libeling Prince Bismarck's political character.

Dublin, May 11th.—Last night Mrs. Michael Davitt sang at a large concert in aid of the School of St. Agatha's Church. She sang Godwin's "Ave Maria" and "Wear me of the Green" and gave for encores "O'Donnell Abo" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Her soprano voice is clear and sympathetic, and her singing was received with enthusiasm by the people.

London, May 11th.—Gladstone was present at luncheon to-day given to forty Non-conformist Ministers at the residence of Dr. Parker, of the City Temple. He made an address an hour in length, the subject of the whole discourse being Ireland. He said there had never been any reason for charging the Parnellites with complicity in the Irish crimes of six years ago. While Prime Minister he had denounced the Parnellites as dangerous. That was totally different to charging them with crime.

London, May 11th.—Alarming rumors are in circulation in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon in regard to Parnell's health. One of these rumors is to the effect that Parnell is dead. Justice McCarthy asserts, however, that he has seen a telegram dated to-day from Parnell, stating that he would be in London to-morrow.

Parnell left Avondale to-day, and will arrive in London to-morrow morning. He sent a telegram saying his health has improved, and he expects to be present in Parliament to-morrow.

Simla, May 11th.—The Amee's troops and the Ghilis are standing on the defensive. The Amee is sending reinforcements from Candahar and Cabul to renew the attack upon the insurgents.

Bombay, May 11th.—It is reported that many of the Amee's troops are deserting to the insurgents. In a recent battle, which lasted two days, 700 were killed. The particulars are not yet received.

Melbourne, May 11th.—A disastrous collision occurred to-day on the Brighton railway. The killed and injured number fourteen. Later advices show that the engineer, stoker and three passengers were killed and fifty others injured, some fatally.

London, May 11th.—It is reported that the Government, acting on information from secret agents in New York, have sent the cutters *Oswell* and *Carrigholl* to Ireland to watch for the arrival of an American vessel with a cargo of arms and explosives.

Dublin, May 11th.—At Leitrim twenty tenants who adopted the plan of campaign and were evicted, have been admitted to the "ward of honor" in the workhouse.

Paris, May 10th.—The *Temps* says: An agreement has been made between Salisbury and Flourens defining the sphere of action of England and France in East Africa. England recognizes the rights of France over the Obock territory and the Gulf of Tadjourah, and cedes the island of Mashab to France. The frontier of the French territory extends from Cape Djibouti to Harral. France admits the authority of England over the territories east of Cape Djibouti.

Halifax, May 10th.—The American schooner *Clara J. Friend*, which put in here yesterday, from the Western banks, applied to the customs authorities for permission to buy a quantity of provisions. Consul-General Phelan telegraphed to the Minister of Customs, who replied that no American vessel could purchase provisions in Canadian port under the provisions of the Treaty of 1818 now in force.

London, May 10th.—The *Times* announces that the Government has sanctioned the Newfoundland Bill. The law will come into operation in 1888.

Ottawa (Ont.), May 10th.—It is reported that instructions have been forwarded to the fisheries cruisers to remain in port until further orders are received.

Vienna, May 10th.—The strife between the Germans and the Czechs continues. Violent scenes occurred to-day in the Unterhaus between the German and Czech deputies.

Professor Maass was hosted at the University, and fierce street fights took place at Prague between German students and Czechs.

Calcutta, May 9th.—It is rumored the Russians are collecting supplies at Chardkui, about 200 miles from the Afghan frontier, preparatory to an advance on Kharriah.

Paris, May 10th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day General Boulanger, Minister of War, submitted his bill for an experimental mobilization of the army in October. The Chamber, however, decided that the Sugar-tax bill must precede the Military bill.

The Chamber of Deputies agreed to the sugar tax of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes on all sugars. General Boulanger's Mobilization bill provides for a credit of 50,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the experiment. The maximum time for mobilization is fixed at ten days.

Paris, May 10th.—In relation to a dispatch from Berlin stating that experiments showed that melinite decomposed if kept long, and is, therefore, of no use for war purposes, the Government asserts that the substance experimented with in Berlin was not melinite, and base their assertion on the fact that melinite is unknown in Germany.

London, May 10th.—A congress of English-speaking Roman Catholics will meet in London shortly to discuss religious progress, labour and capital, temperance and other subjects. It is expected that the American prelates will attend. Cardinal Manning is the leading spirit of the movement.

Paris, May 10th.—M. Lamarranx, manager of the Odéon Theater, in which "Lohengrin" was produced recently, but which was withdrawn owing to opposition by the people to German works, has entered suit against the newspapers *La France* to recover 50,000 francs damages for an attack made upon the opera.

Dublin, May 10th.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Congress to-day that a commercial treaty between the West Indies and the United States would be arranged. The Government is not inclined to enter upon a tariff war.

Montreal, May 10th.—Copland & McLaren, importers of pig-iron, etc., have suspended payment. No statement has yet been prepared, but the firm place their liabilities, direct and indirect, at about \$235,000.

Vienna, May 10th.—Count Zichy writes in favor of Hungary entering the French exhibition as an expression of thanks to that nation for the sense of liberty which originated in France and which has largely benefitted Hungary.

Brussels, May 10th.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill imposing import duties on cattle and meat.

London, May 10th.—The annual trade returns of India are published as follows: Value of imports during the year, £73,860,000, against £71,180,000 in the previous year. Exports, £90,200,000, against £84,980,000 in the previous year. Revenue derived from import duties, £2,490,000, against £2,250,000 during the previous year. Revenue from export duties, £700,000, against £740,000 during the previous year.

Brussels, May 10th.—The bill fixing the import of imported cattle was passed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, with amendments exempting cattle intended for re-exportation.

London, May 10th.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says: The Leipzig Supreme Court has prepared an indictment against the persons arrested for connection with the case in which the French Commissioner Schnebelle was implicated, and the trial will begin to-morrow. The indictment covers all the evidence in detail collected during several months past, and it is as much against France as it is against the prisoners.

Berlin, May 10th.—The Emperor William's physicians have advised him not to go to Gastein this year.

Vienna, May 9th.—The further spread of the forest fires raging in Hungary has finally been prevented. In Transylvania, 400 houses have been burned in the village of Csikosmaza and thirty-three in the village of Kanoshaza. A public subscription has been opened for the relief of the homeless.

Terrible forest fires are raging in Galicia. The fire brigades and military detachments are trying to prevent the spread of the flames.

London, May 9th.—The American Exhibition was formally opened to-day. The weather is clear and sunny, and about 7,000 persons are in attendance. The bursting of a boiler during the morning prevented the starting of the machinery otherwise the programme of the opening ceremony was carried out. Hundreds of visitors ignored the ceremony of opening the regular exhibition and rushed to the grounds where the Wild West show performed.

Lisbon, May 9th.—Senor Macedo, Minister of Marine, tendered his resignation in consequence of a dispute in the Chamber with a Deputy, who struck the Minister in the face. The Deputy will be court-martialed. The Chamber of Deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the Government by a large majority. The marine portfolio has been intrusted to Senor Gomez.

Vienna, May 9th.—Herr Nordenfeldt is about to sign a contract with the Hungarian Government for the establishment of a gun factory with a capital of 4,000,000 florins. An order for 4,000,000 rifles, to be delivered in two years, is guaranteed.

Vienna, May 9th.—Count Andrássy has had a conference with the Emperor for the purpose of asking permission to make a public reply to the *North German Gazette's* statements respecting the Austro-Russian agreement of 1873.

Calcutta, May 9th.—It is rumored the Russians are collecting supplies at Chardkui, about 200 miles from the Afghan frontier, preparatory to an advance on Kharriah.

St. Petersburg, May 9th.—The Russian Government has prohibited the sale of a drama composed by Count Tolstoi for general circulation, and entitled "The Power of Darkness."

London, May 9th.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Chronicle* says Italy is arranging for a summer campaign against Abyssinia.

Paris, May 9th.—General Boulanger has drafted a bill for the experimental mobilization of the French army next October.

Vienna, May 9th.—The Emperor has sent \$5,000 for the relief of the victims by the fires in Hungary.

Dublin, May 9th.—In the case of John Dillon against Police Inspectors O'Brien and Davis, for assault and illegal seizure of money and papers at Loughrea, the Court of Queen's Bench has adjudged that the conduct of the police was lawful. It will be remembered that Dillon and other members of the league were closeted in a room in the hotel at Loughrea receiving and receipting for money paid them as trustees by tenants under the "plan of campaign," when the police, without warning, broke into the room and by force took from Dillon the money and papers he had in his possession at the time. Dillon at once had the inspectors who were responsible arrested, the plaintiff taking the ground that he was not violating any law, and that the action of the police was an assault unwarranted and illegal.

London, May 8th.—The Earl of Carnarvon writes to the *Times*, suggesting that as it is intolerable to allow the Dillon-Times question to rest in its present state, a special tribunal should be created outside of Parliament, which should be invested with full power to call and examine witnesses, and to the decision of which this matter will be left. While expressing confidence in the partiality of the proposed tribunal, the *Times* says it is doubtful whether the Parnellites would consent to submit their case to such a tribunal. "But why?" it asks, "should ingenuity be expended in devising an amateur tribunal. Is not the law of the land good enough for Parnell and Dillon?"

London, May 9th.—Samuel Cousins, R.A., the engraver, is dead. [Cousins was born at Exeter, England, in 1801. After serving his apprenticeship and assisting in the execution of some very fine work, he devoted himself to mezzotint engraving, which brought him fame. He produced plates after several of Landseer's pictures, and also after the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir John Millais. He was elected A. R. A. in 1888, and received honors in 1855. He retired in 1879. He vested in the hands of the Royal Academy £15,000, the interest of which is used for the relief of his less successful brother artists in sickness and old age.]

Vienna, May 8th.—A hot sirocco blew the whole week throughout Hungary, drying the vegetation and rendering it inflammable. At Tokozko 300 houses were burned and four lives were lost. The conflagration lasted two days. At Kastberg a church and thirty-seven houses were destroyed and many houses were burned at the village of Moregyo. At Eperies all the churches and public buildings were destroyed and the cemetery was devastated. It is estimated that the total losses will reach £2,500,000 Austrian insurance houses are rendered insolvent. The fire at Nagykaroly was caused by a terrible storm of wind, which carried sparks to the distant woodyards and set fire to them. Altogether 400 houses were destroyed, and 5,000 people deprived of their homes are camping in the open air. Since the recent fire at Eperies many inmates of the convent and school have been missing. At the time of the fire several girls were killed by jumping from windows.

City of Mexico, May 8th.—President Porfirio and Vice-President Dodge of the National Railway and party yesterday inspected the Pacific division of the road. The nominal sale of the company's property, in order to perfect the transfer to the new company, takes place on the 23rd inst. There is now nothing in the way of legal obstacles to the transfer of the property in this country to the new organization and work on the uncompleted section of the main line is expected to begin within a few months.

London, May 8th.—At the opening of the American exhibition to-morrow the Grenadier band will play American and British national airs, after which Archdeacon Farquhar will offer a prayer. Lord Ronald Gower will deliver an address of welcome and Sir Charles Russell will sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Rule Britannia."

Vienna, May 8th.—A crowd of peasants, incited by agitators, to-day attacked the Jewish quarters in a Moravian village. The peasants, who were armed with farm implements, brutally assaulted the Jews. Troops were sent from Prague and succeeded in quelling the riot.

Havre, May 8th.—The French steamer *La Bretagne* Captain De Joncelin, which sailed from New York April 30th, arrived here at noon to-day. She reports that during the night she collided with and sank a Norwegian bark. The crew of the bark were saved.

London, May 8th.—A fatal duel was fought at Peste on Saturday by two students. The weapons were pistols. One of the combatants was shot dead, the ball passing through his liver.

London, May 8th.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has asked the Spanish Government to explain its action in authorizing the formation of a coal station on the Red sea.

Rome, May 8th.—It is stated that the Pope and the Czar are negotiating through a noble Lombard monk with a view to a reunion of the Greek and Latin churches.

Berlin, May 8th.—Experiments made by the War Office have proved that molinite decomposes if kept long, and therefore it is useless for war purposes.

London, May 8th.—Dispatches from Madrid say that rumors are current that a party of filibusters had landed in Cuba.

London, May 8th.—The transatlantic steamer *Champagne*, which left Havre Saturday at 9 a.m. for New York, collided at some distance from Havre with the freight steamer *Santos*, coming into Havre. The *Champagne* had a number of first-class passengers and 800 emigrants in the steerage. The collision produced a frightful panic. In the front part of the *Champagne* a hole was made in her at least two yards in width, on a level with the water line. The captain of the *Champagne*, Traube, saw that his only chance for saving the vessel was to beach her. He steered at

once for the coast and succeeded in getting the *Champagne* on the beach at the mouth of the Orne, upon the coast of the province of Arromanches. This is a very good beach and the vessel is perfectly safe so long as the sea remains quiet. A number of tugs and packet-boats were sent out from Havre late last night for the purpose of raising the *Champagne* and, if possible, to put her into port.

The *Santos* also received severe injuries and was badly stove in.

The panic on board the *Champagne* was frightful. Soon after the collision the scenes on board of the recently wrecked *Victoria* were repeated. The emigrants became wild with fear and made a rush for the boats. There was a very thick fog at the time of the collision. The emigrants succeeded in overpowering the officers and capturing the boats. In their haste and panic it is said some forty of them were drowned. The emigrants were mostly Italians. It is said that none of the first-class passengers were seized upon boat No. 9 and the greater part of them were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered, but what could I do? I could not have compromised the security and lives of my passengers and the ship itself in order to make a vain search for these unfortunate victims of their imprudence.

"Kept my vessel directly ahead. I had seen an English collier about, at the time, to which I had made a signal to follow me, as I was in distress. This vessel was the *Vulture*. I steered the *Champagne* on to the beach as a means of saving her. I was fortunate enough to succeed in this. The *Vulture* then came along by our side, and in perfect calm and in the most complete order I lowered my passengers into the boats and carried them to the *Vulture*. She in turn took them back to Havre."

The captain was very reserved when questioned concerning the responsibilities of the collision. He said that he had conscientiously performed his duty, and he could not understand how the *Ville de Rio* could have pursued such a course as she did after the signals were made. The captain thought it would take a number of weeks for the repairs of the *Champagne*.

Boat No. 7, which was captured by the Italian emigrants, was afterward picked up by the *Vulture*, with two or three men still living and clinging to it. The *Ville de Rio*, which was sunk, lost no one in either crew or passengers.

The following dispatch was received yesterday from Louis de Robian, the New York agent of the French steamers, by J. F. Fugazz, San Francisco agent of the company: "The passengers on the *Champagne* were all saved except two emigrants, who foolishly jumped overboard. The accident occurred in a heavy fog. The *Bretagne* will take the *Champagne*'s passengers. She will sail from Havre on Wednesday."

Havre, May 12th.—The steamer *La Champagne*, which was beached on the coast of Calvados after being damaged by a collision, has been floated and is now safely on the dock in this port. She came in unaided.

Havre, May 10th.—The cargo of the steamer *La Champagne*, which was beached on the coast of Salvador after having had a hole staved in her side by a collision with the steamer *Ville de Rio de Janeiro*, was recovered by salvors.

New York, May 13th.—The *Tribune*'s Ottawa special says: The galleries of the House of Commons were crowded to their utmost this afternoon in anticipation of the delivery

by Sir Charles Tupper, Finance Minister, of his budget speech. He began at 3:30 p.m., and spoke until about 10 o'clock, and was followed by Sir Richard Cartwright, from the Liberal side. Sir Charles said the expenditure for the present fiscal year was estimated at \$355,000,000, while the receipts

would not reach over \$353,000,000, showing a deficit of at least \$2,000,000.

He paid a glowing tribute to the iron industry in the United States, and said that he was going to build such a wall of protection

against Canada as regards both raw material and labor that in a short time the iron industry of Canada would rival that of the United States.

He said the outlook for the country was of

the brightest, the only cloud on the horizon

being the threat of non-intercourse on the part of the United States. All parties in

Canada were agreed that it was the duty of

the Government to maintain Canada's admittance rights.

London, May 7th.—The wonderful British

navy is as prolific in subjects for scandal as

ever was our own. A local paper to-day

says: "One of our new vessels no sooner

leaves the dockyard than the fortunate

discovery proves her to be quietly sinking.

Such a discreditable mishap has just oc-

curred to the *Langrai* off Plymouth, after

£64,868 had been spent in building her

and a solitary sovereign laid out in alterations.

After this, veracious estimates inform us that

the docking business is necessary to patch

her up and stop a disgraceful leak. Her

sister-ship, the *Curlew*, cut a sorry figure off

the same port under similar circumstances.

The Inman and International Steamship

Company have arranged with J. & G.

Thompson, the Clyde's bank builders of the

America, *Aurania*, *Servia* and other vessel for

the Atlantic service, to build a large steamer

similar to the one announced as contracted for

last week, Messrs. Laird Brothers of Birken-

head being unable to lay down a vessel of

the length necessary without alterations of

their premises more extensive than they are

willing to make, involving serious delay in

delivery.

Paris, May 7th.—The condition of the public

mind, which was excited by the street demon-

stration against the production of "Lohen-

grin," promises to be still further stirred by

the Government prosecutions of the people

arrested for disturbing the peace and inci-

tating the attack upon the German Legation.

The editor of *La Revanche*, who is to be pro-

secuted for his articles inciting riot, is happy

over his great advertisement, which is being

read by many subscribers, and is making

him the hero of the hour. So great has

been the excitement against the Ger-

mans during the last fortnight that the

conservative French authorities are in con-

stant fear of some demonstration which will

make trouble. The French newspapers, which

are in the main inclined to be sensational,

are now, from patriotic motives, conservative.

In suspending the performance of "Lohen-

grin," the French Government is accused of

weakness in yielding to mob influence, which

a vigorous policy should have been able to

suppress. The Paris mob is actuated by bitter

hate toward Germany, and unless controlled

might become ugly, and acts directed against

the German Embassy might force a war. On

Friday the Embassy was guarded against any

possible demonstration, and it was only with-

drawn after "Lohengrin" was withdrawn.

which had just struck us, but the fog was so thick that I could no longer find her. I thought that she had sunk, as I could obtain no response to my calls. I did not learn until afterward that she had sunk five hours after the collision, but that her crew had been saved by the *Ville de Bordeaux*.

"I had then to look out for myself. Fin-

ding my researches in the direction of this un-

fortunate vessel fruitless, I had to look after

the vessel which I have the honor to com-

mand, which was now threatened with foundering.

"I had to think of my passengers and emigrants. The passengers of all nationalities were admirable for their coolness and courage. The women showed them-

selves particularly calm, but, unfortunately, the Neapolitan emigrants, who

were in the neighborhood of 500 in number, became panic-stricken. I had given orders to lower the boats, but, in

spite of my orders and the energetic opposition

of the crew, twenty or thirty of these emigrants seized upon boat No. 9 and the

greater part of them were drowned. Their

bodies have not been recovered, but what

could I do? I could not have compromised

the security and lives of my passengers and

the ship itself in order to make a vain search

for these unfortunate victims of their own imprudence.

"Kept my vessel directly ahead. I had

seen an English collier about, at the time, to which I had made a signal

to follow me, as I was in distress. This

vessel was the *Vulture*. I steered the

Champagne on to the beach as a means

of saving her. I was fortunate enough to

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